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U.N.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Despite thirty years of development planning, Rajasthan ranks the lowest on all commonly accepted indicators of the status of women. Female literacy and girls enrolment are the lowest in the country and female mortality including infant and child mortality are among the highest. Low female work participation is accompanied by the highest child labour rates for both sexes. The average age at marriage for females is the lowest. The incidence of female infant and child marriage is the highest leading to higher maternal depletion and infant and child mortality on the one hand and a longer reproduction span and higher fertility on the other. Population growth has outstripped economic growth in the State¹. The varied, often unfriendly topography and extremely low population density make the task of a planner in reaching out basic services of education, health, water, roads to all people extremely difficult. A still bigger barrier to development is the low status of women and the low valuation placed on the girl child.

(1) The average annual growth rate of the State Domestic Product of 1.81 percent during 1971-81 was outrun by the population which grew at the rate of 3.3% during that period.

Status of Women and Development

The gender neutral approach to development planning has brought nations to an impasse. Conscious and unconscious neglect of the female half has slowed, often decelerated the development process. The emergence of the status of women as a crucial variable of development in the 1970s has had a visible impact on national policies on women.¹

The recent national initiatives, the National Policy of Education, 1986, several legislations concerning women, and now the National Perspective Plan for Women (1988-2001), provides the necessary framework for action. Education is seen as a powerful instrument for raising the status of women and is expected to play a major interventionist role (NPE, 1986). It is well established that educated women tend to marry late, have fewer and healthier children, are more likely to work (outside home) and tend to have a greater share in family decision-making.

Focus on the Girl Child

However, there is a growing realization that corrective action for raising the status of women has to start early in their lives, right from birth, through adolescence to adulthood. Focus on the Girl Child for planning education, health and other services is a necessary imperative in highly sexist contexts².

-
- (1) An unintended consequence of the world conferences on food and population was the recognition of both the productive and the reproductive roles of women, and hence their status as an important variable of development of nations. By the end of the UN Development Decade in 1985, nearly all the Member States had set up special ministries/-departments/bureaus for women's Development, over 90% of these were set up during 1975-1985.
 - (2) Very often girls are not counted when the mother is asked to give head count of the number of children she has.

It may perhaps be only pertinent to admit that this focus was missing till very recently. The National Policy on Children, 1974, gave prominence to child development programme as a human resource strategy through comprehensive cover of health and nutrition but ignored the gender dimension (and did not state any role for formal education). Consequently ICDS which followed at its heels, continued the gender neutral approach to provision of services to children. Even today, monitoring of the ICDS projects becomes difficult in the absence of gender specific data. Further, ICDS caters only to the age group below six years has yet to have an universal coverage.

There is no other specific scheme or programme of health and nutrition for girls in the age group 6-15 years, the crucial period of their growth and development. Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) is the only programme that has the potential to provide not only educational services (formal and non-formal) to girls but can also become an entry point for rendering health and nutrition services to them. UEE, ofcourse, has its own demands of adequate support services especially in the areas of early child care, drinking water, cheap fodder and fuel in order to relieve girls from such family tasks for schooling. And, therefore, a necessary convergence of all social services is needed.

Education sector has better credentials on this score at the policy level for girls education. Education of girls and women has received attention since inception of development planning and a clear direction and effort is noticed in the 1980's for further expansion of educational facilities for girls. The National Policy for Education (NPE), (1986) gives thought both to quantitative coverage for promoting equality between sexes and through restructured curricula and reorientation of all educational personnel to this goal.

The SAARC Declaration of 1989 as the Year of the Girl Child signifies both an admission of her neglect in the past and the growing consciousness that the future of the nations lies in grooming well the girl of to-day for a confident tomorrow.

In Rajasthan, more than seven million girls below fourteen years and over a million and a half between fifteen and nineteen years need our special attention. There is a visible improvement in the life standards of people on account of planned development. The proportion of population below poverty line has declined; the death rates have gone down and birth rates have soared due to improved health cover and higher food production among others. The sex ratio for the population as a whole is gradually improving and IMR for both sexes is tending to level off. The average life expectancy for both sexes has gone up and is nearly at par. The school enrolments of girls have doubled in the last decade due to a conscious effort to enrol them but their retention and out turn is very low.

As policy analysis shows, girl's education is receiving high priority. A number of innovative educational programmes, and schemes are being mooted. Several are in operation on some scale, but the approach so far is sectoral. Efforts have now to be made to adopt an inter-sectoral strategy to girls/women's education, and their development and empowerment in the wake of the NPE, 1986. The direction of change appears to have been fixed. The pace of change needs to be accelerated, through higher budgetary allocations, more technical inputs, renewed commitment, and, above all, convergence of services to the Girl Child.

The present study reviews the socio-cultural situation of the Girl Child in Rajasthan with particular reference to education against the backdrop of the Seventh Five Year Plan thrusts and the National Policy of Education, 1986. Analysis of the existing situation is attempted for making some

suggestions for incorporation in the Eighth Five Year Plan framework.

Part I of this report proposes some intervention for improving the status of girls through education, based on the detailed situational analysis of the Girl child in Rajasthan. Part II contains IV Chapters. Chapter I deals with the policy framework, Chapter II presents an overview of the socio-cultural and demographic situation of the Girl child. Chapter III deals specially with the existing status of the education of girls. Chapter IV is based on the responses of the practitioners, educational leaders and social scientists who identified problems of girl's education and solutions thereof.

Data Base & Limitations

Data have been obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The available published and unpublished information is used. Field visits to Jaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Udaipur and Banswara and the discussions with over 100 district level educational administrators, eminent persons, and Sathins of Women's Development Programme helped immensely in understanding the different aspects of the social reality that surrounds the Girl Child in Rajasthan. Analysis of quantitative data and qualitative evidence is presented in the report.

Limitations of the study and the data are many. Not all that is available, could be obtained. Besides, there was little time to reconcile the differences in information from different sources. Although, obvious relationships between and among certain indicators are evident, no attempt has been made to apply statistical methods for analysis. The statistics on the Girl Child and related areas may, therefore, be taken more as rough indicators for further policy and action and not as sacred in themselves. This study is a first step towards a process of creating and refining the data base for advocacy and planning.

The gaps are many and would require more investigation. Rajasthan presently comprises of 27 districts. Out of the earlier district of Bharatpur, Dholpur has been carved out recently. Most of the data are presented for the earlier set of 26 districts. Wherever, data were available for Bharatpur and Dholpur, separately, these have been presented. The tables at the appendix are provided for further planning exercises at district levels.

Part - I

PART-I

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PLAN OF ACTION

Rajasthan ranks the second lowest in overall literacy, and in female literacy in country, the inter-district variations range from 3.70% in Barmer to 22.02% in Ajmer. Rural female literacy rates vary from 1.64% in Jaisalmer to 8.50% in Ganganagar, it touches a low of 0.23% for S.C. rural females and S.T rural female in certain districts.

Girls form around 27% total number of students at all stages of education 29% in classes I-V and account for 25% of students in rural areas and 38% in urban areas. They form 12.16% of the total enrolment in classes VI-VIII, 34.49% in urban areas and 19.75% in rural areas. At the Higher Secondary level, girls form 8.18% of the total enrolments in rural areas, and 25.09% in urban areas. In 1986-87 girls formed about 30% of the total number of students offering art courses, 6.87% in commerce and 12% in science & a marked preference for sex stereotyped vocational courses.

The percentage of enrolled girls at the primary level varies from 12.21% in Bikaner (rural) to 42% in Ajmer (urban). At the middle level, it varies from 4.56% in Jalore to 25.35% in Jhunjhunu. In classes IX -XI/XII the enrolments range from 1.20% in Barmer to 13.46% in Ajmer. In 1986-89, it is estimated that in the age group corresponding to Grades I-V, 1.25 million were outside school. In grades VI-VIII, 1.16 million were not enrolled.

There are only 2997 or (7.61%) exclusively for girls out of a total of 39378 educational institutions at the school stage. The percentage of girls schools at the primary level is 5.32%, their share be 3.92% in the rural areas. At the upper primary level only 12.32% schools are meant for girls, in rural areas, their share is still lower. At the secondary level only 7.42% of rural secondary and 1.30% of rural secondary schools are meant for girls only compared to 50% secondary and 27% senior secondary school in urban areas.

The percentage of women teachers in 1986-87 was 24.62% at the primary level, 23.63% at the middle level and 20.75% at the secondary/higher secondary stage.

In the following pages we have noted the low educational and social status of the Girl Child, which in turn, is a reflection of the low status of women among certain groups and the general deprivation of rural populations.

Provision of schooling/educational facilities for girls is low and its utilisation is still lower on account of social, economic and attitudinal barriers and sheer physical distance. The urban girls have benefitted from education nearly as much as the urban boys, but bulk of the rural girls have only limited access to primary education, some of them may attend a middle school if it is located within the village, and a handful may get to a secondary school.

Further, the curriculum and its transaction remains sex stereotyped and biased. The health scenario of the girl child and adolescent is not too positive considering higher female mortality rates especially in the age groups 0-5, 15-19 and 20-24.

In the highly pro-natalist context, 18% and more girls are already married by 14 years of age and 64.6% are married by the age nineteen¹. The rural culture continues to stress early marriage on account of low female literacy and low employment opportunities. The vicious cycle of low valuation of female life at birth, neglect during early years, early marriage, unsafe high risk motherhood, higher infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity², a long reproductive span, poor health and low productivity as adults, remains unbroken.

-
1. There is under reporting of child/infant marriages
 2. There is large incidence of under reporting of female deaths, especially neo-natal, peri-natal and infant deaths. Female children are less likely to receive medical attention.

The educational and the health interventions for raising the status of women have to be made in their lives early, during childhood and adolescence. Most development programmes for women are really speaking salvage programmes for females in the age group 15-35 years, who have faced neglect and deprivation in their childhood considering the heavy restrictions placed on women and the conservative attitudes of the dominant groups,¹ especially in rural Rajasthan. It is perhaps more realistic and practical to plan a well coordinated set of programmes for below 14 years of age, both for immediate gains, and, as a long term investment. This would need universalisation of the ICDS, ECCE, and Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE)

The Case for Investment in the Girl Child

There are around seven million girls below fourteen years of age in Rajasthan, of whom 5.6 million live in underserved rural areas and require urgent attention. There are another 1.5 million in the age group 15-19 years who also deserve notice. Investment in the education, health and nutrition of the Girl Child in Rajasthan is imperative considering the development scenario of Rajasthan and the mounting demographic pressure on account of early marriage and high fertility.

Why educate a girl?

Because

- This is her basic right
- This will make her aware of her rights and duties
- This will make her self reliant and productive
- This will delay her marriage till she is an adult and reduce the incidence of unsafe high risk motherhood below 14 and between 15 and 19 years.

-
1. Interestingly, the status of women appears to be conversely related with the standing of a Caste in the rural areas; lower caste women have lower restrictions in their movements, the tribal women and girls are free to move around. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribes women and girls have mainly to content with POVERTY.

- This will raise the quality of health education and nutrition of their children and will give the nation a qualitatively superior and healthier labour force and a better citizenry in future.

What we invest in her to-day, will be given back to us manifold when she grows. Investment in a Girl Child is an assured investment in the future of our nation.

The Priority areas of action

Educational Planning

Planning is an exercise in fixing the direction of change and the pace of change, by fixing priorities, and, through optimum utilisation of scarce resources. The Girl Child would benefit most from expanded educational provision and from a sex bias free curriculum. Urgent attention needs to be paid to.

- (a) Expansion of educational services-focus on universal provision, universal enrolment and universal retention of girls in elementary education - UEE
- (b) Elimination of sexist bias from the Curriculum and the Educational Programmes

Universalisation of Elementary Education:

A Priority Programme for the Girl Child

The choice of a programme for the girls aged 6-14 years falls on UEE because of the following reasons :

- (i) Currently, there is no other development programme for girls in this particular age group except UEE. There is partial coverage of 0-6 year olds under ICDS and ECCE but all other programmes like DWCRA, TRYSEM, NLM, CSWB, Condensed Courses and MCH are aimed at women who are 15 years plus.

- (ii) There is evidence that permanent literacy of the populations can be built more easily with 5-8 years of effective schooling. All nations earlier to industrialize and nearer home like Sri Lanka and Phillipines are a case in the point. Making adults literate through mass campaigns has been done with some success largely in the non-market socialist economies, the exceptions being some Latin American market economies. However, sustaining adult literacy through post-literacy and continuing education programmes has not been easy. While NLM has its crucial role as a 'Salvage' operation, in highly inequalitarian, stratified and economically underdeveloped societies like ours, investing in the children is a better bet for an assured future. UEE is therefore, a basic programme of national reconstruction.
- (iii) As research evidence shows, middle level education is a threshold point for educated women to enter labour force, in developing economies,. Illiterate and rural women are more likely to work than those with primary schooling, who tend to withdraw from the work force and re-enter with 8 years or more of education. Higher educated women are more likely to work and those with professional and technical education and skill training are less likely to be unemployed. Eight years of universal schooling/education is necessary both as a terminal phase and providing a wide base to subsequent levels of education.
- (iv) UEE is also the basic programme for building universal values of equality, scientific temper, humanism, peace and harmony. Equality between sexes is listed as a core value in the national curriculum proposed by the National Policy in Education 1986. Primary and middle schools are the best places to build a positive self image among the girls and a culture of shared roles based on mutual love and respect among children of this age group.

- (v) UEE is not only an end in itself, but can also provide an entry point for convergence of other services needed by the girls in this age group viz., health, nutrition, and support services like anganwadis and creches.
- (vi) Above all, Rajasthan has set itself the goal of achieving the UEE by the year 1995 in the line with NPE, 1986 and the Constitutional Directives of free, compulsory, and universal education for all children upto the age of fourteen. This can be done only when over 2.5 million girls still outside are brought into the system through formal or non-formal education.
- (vii) UEE is a mass education programme which is distributive in nature and is aimed at providing education to all regardless of caste, class, sex, or region.

Universalisation of Elementary Education: The Task and the Proposed Strategies

For achieving the goal of UEE by 1995, Rajasthan has to provide educational facilities for additional 2.5 million girls and boys during the VIII Five Year Plan period. This would require innovative strategies and non-traditional methods. A few are listed below:

- i) Differential Goal Setting: Provision of educational facilities and teachers for the additional 2.5 million girls would require 62,500 women teachers/anudeshikas and an equal number of classes/NFE centres assuming a teacher pupil ratio of 1:40 and special incentives to enrol and retain those girls. The requirements are huge and difficult to meet, unless all other development work is stopped. Planning is also the art of the possible. It may be

more realistic to set the goal for NFE by 1995 and UEE for the year 2000 in Rajasthan. The additional inputs required for 1.25 million out of school girls in the age group 6-11 years will have to be worked out. This would also imply differential targets for each district and strategies most pertinent to the local situation.

Keeping in view the extreme backwardness of certain regions, a system of differential inputs would need to be evolved for removing the existing regional imbalances in education (and other areas of development). The existing norm of 3 Km distance for middle school may have to be revised keeping in view the low physical mobility of girls. Low density, low female literacy, low sex ratio districts would need higher allocations and attention in the spirit of protective discrimination. (Location of small scale cottage industries and agro-based production in remote areas would generate better employment potential in non-agriculture occupations and hence the capacity and motivation of families for supporting girls at school).

ii) NFE - A Major Strategy

In foreseeable future, keeping in view the low population density and small scattered habitations, NFE would have to be a major strategy for reaching girls. As a policy NFE centres should be opened in habitations, that have no school. In such an event perhaps a NFE centre would virtually have to act as a mini multigrade class to cater to all children in the age group 6-14 years and not limit itself very strictly to the 9 plus group. The NFE will have to be strengthened to give comparable education to children of disadvantaged groups located in isolated locations.

This would imply upgrading the physical facilities and extending additional incentives of a free meal, uniform and textbooks etc. to children attending these centres, especially girls.

The task of an Anudeshiak/Anudeshika is far more difficult in view of the fact that NFE caters to the deprived of the deprived and needs greater sensitivity, commitment and understanding of children from poverty groups, as well as academic acumen and superior pedagogy. The present NFE instructors are highly underpaid and even underqualified. Besides, the physical infrastructure available at the centres leaves much to be desired. The NFE so far has been a poor second for the rural poor. This would need to be changed. Unless equivalent education is provided through these centres, the very purpose of the NFE gets defeated. The attempt should be to concentrate on the three R'S using the MLC (minimum learning continuum) in the NFE with strong inputs of liberal education through technology. The NFE instructor would need a fuller support system keeping in view her/his task, and, the relatively lower level of personal professional preparation and the background of the children from hard core poverty groups.

iii) All new schools to be opened, henceforth, should be meant exclusively for girls.¹

iv) All existing boys schools should be declared as co-educational formally, and, women teachers placed in all primary schools forthwith and subsequently in all middle schools.

v) Women Teachers : Preparation of women teachers/instructors of NFE is a major challenge for Rajasthan.

Shiksha Karmi Yagna is one major innovative step. This would have to be expanded on a large scale.

1. A recent event. Of the 30 new schools sanctioned for Jaipur District, only 3 are girls' schools.

The other major step taken is the appointment of matriculate teachers on a consolidated salary of Rs.400/- per month. This scheme should be continued in the VIII Plan.

The proposal to introduce exemption for untrained matriculate teachers may be considered to attract more women teachers and to give them a sense of security in service. The possibility of their entering regular service for trained teachers should be kept open and inservice distance education courses for teacher training should be planned by the Education Department and the R.C.E.

During the Udaipur workshop referred to in Chapter IV, Principal, Regional College of Education (NCERT), Ajmer offered to start a programme for non matriculate girls to do matriculation through a specially designed distance education programme. This idea may be explored further for preparing rural girls for teaching in rural areas after completing this course.

Vocational courses at the plus two stage (and even earlier) could be geared specifically for preparing women primary teachers/Anudeshikas/Anganwadi workers/para medical workers and technicians in order to meet the huge demand for the programmes of Education for All and Health for All by the year 2000. Condensed courses of the CSWB should also be directed at preparing women teachers and women health workers.

vi) Half of the 6-10 years old girls who are outside school, would be likely employed in household work and not in extra domestic labour. The 6-9 year old out of school girls are not covered even by the NFE, leave alone by any health or nutrition programme. It is, therefore, important to step up coordinated efforts to enrol and retain all 6 year olds or else they are likely to remain unnoticed till they are 9 plus and became entitled for NFE. (At 1981 Census, only 7.92% of the 6 year old rural girls in Rajasthan were enrolled compared to 72.55% in Kerala).

vii) In the 10 plus age group, 16% of girls are enrolled in school and about 8% are in labour force. This implies that **three quarters** of girls in this age group are employed in domestic work only. These domestic girl workers need our attention, they need education and skills both, for a large proportion of these may not join the formal school/NFE especially those who are already married. More than 18% of girls are married between 10-14 years of age in Rajasthan. A non-formal/formal scheme of vocational elementary education on the lines of the CSWB Condensed Courses may have to be evolved for this section who may never join the mainstream but need education and skills for economic self-reliance. The age for TRYSEM, DWCRA, CSWB Condensed Courses, be lowered or waived for girls in the plus 10 age group, especially if they are married.

viii) Health and nutrition: Currently, there is hardly any health care or nutritional supplement provided to children in the age group 6-14 years. The School Health Care programme covered only 4000 schools and 55,663 children in 1986-87 (medical inspection). The girls need special health care, and nutrition for sustaining their growth spurt, before the onset of puberty and after. This would help build a healthy reproductive system and physical vitality in girls. In highly sexist contexts, girls often get neglected. Special health care and nutrition in this period supports the growth spur in the girl child and also offers us a second opportunity to undo earlier neglect. It may be worthwhile to invest in the health and nutrition of the Girl Child to avoid morbidity and mortality and for relatively trouble free maturation.

ix) Poverty and hunger are listed as the chief causes of non-enrolment and non-attendance of girls. Rajasthan has produced large quantities of food grains and milk.

Milk is sent to Delhi by tankers. The fruits of the green and the white revolution need better distribution. The State should consider providing one nutritious meal to every child throughout the land on every day of the year. The girls are kept home for labour and energy saving tasks of subsistence household or for remunerative work. Could we not give her in addition to a noon meal, which is the right of every child, additional grains to carry home. This may improve girls enrolment and attendance.

- x) Mobilisation of local women for forming action groups for promoting and monitoring girls school attendance, is suggested. The institution of School Mother needs to be extended to all rural areas. NLM, WDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM and other Women's development programmes would have a positive impact on girls enrolment and retention in the long run.
- xi) Participation of women in the Panchayati Raj institutions and all modern professions and occupations, would definitely raise the motivational levels of the parents to educate their daughters. The National Perspective Plan's recommendation of reservations of seats in all local bodies in all professional and technical education programmes could be extended to all government jobs as an interim measure. This can give a boost to girls education.
- xii) Removal of Sexist Bias from Curriculum: Rajasthan has already initiated the exercise for revision of textbooks according to the national curriculum, in which equality between sexes is listed as one of the core values. More systematic work will have to be done on the following lines:

- (a) Orientation awareness generation of the educational planners, administrators, curriculum developers, textbook writers, teachers, parents, community and its leaders on Education for Women's Equality (Para 4.2 & 4.3 of the NPE 1986). A first exercise was done with 84 district level educational administrators at SIERT in January 1988. This needs to be extended widely.
- (b) Elimination of sexist bias from the text books and inclusion of positive references to women's roles and achievements in a scientific, egalitarian, social order (Workshops for curriculum developers, text book writers, teachers and administrators)
- (c) Launching of School/institution based programme for promoting equality between sexes through academic activities and co-curricular activities.
- (d) Remove sex typing of curricula: Presently, the policy of undifferentiated curricula, gets sex typed in actual transaction. Girls are made to take up typically feminine sex linked curricular programmes. Whether it is SUPW, work experience, or vocational courses at the senior secondary level, girls have not moved beyond sewing, cooking, weaving, needlework, embroidery and early child care. Vocational courses being offered to girls are at best extensions of their familial, assisting, nurturing tasks. Courses on food preservation, creches and pre-school management, textiles,

repair of domestic appliance, stenography, library and information science, are offered in about 40 girls schools at present. The two off-beat courses being, T.V. and Radio Repair and Sericulture. Several District Education Officers expressed the view that home-science-based income earning vocations could attract girls to school. The NFE course content lists out 9 content areas for boys (gender neutral approach perhaps) but the 10th Commandment is that girls be given functional education in order to prepare them for their future life.¹

- xiii) A specific time bound target oriented approach with clearly earmarked funds, clear allocation of responsibility, and definite accountability is required.
- xiv) Child Marriage Restraint Act to be enforced.

Data Gaps and Further Investigation

- i) Gender specific data needs to be collected for all schemes like ICDS, UIP, SNP, hospital and medical attendance, malnutrition etc.
- ii) The education department collects all data genderwise. More work needs to be done in the area of collecting data on attendance.
- iii) Micro studies would be needed in the area of socialization practices and the status of women in different ethnic groups.
- iv) District Profiles need to be prepared for developing local specific District Plans for Girls Education/Elementary Education.

In sum, Rajasthan needs the Girl Child as much as she needs it.

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- 1. Progress Report on Non-formal Education, Directorate of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-87

Part - II

CHAPTER I THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

Seventh Five Year Plan : The National Thrust

The Seventh Five Year Plan is expected to create conditions for sustained growth, elimination of poverty, provision of basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, nearly full employment through technological interventions (the technology mission is an instance). More specifically, to provide health and education for all, to reduce infant mortality and increase life expectancy for women by the year 2000. Efforts are to be made to enrol 10.59 million children in Grade I-V between 1985-90, in order to move closer to the Constitutional goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education.

Under the minimum needs programme (MNP) a target of 25.53 million children in formal and 25 million in non-formal centres; 100% coverage of adults 15-35 years by 1990, adequate and better health (sub centres, PHC's Community Health Centres); rural water supply; rural roads; rural electrification; housing for rural landless; urban slum improvement and nutrition are envisaged.

The Seventh Plan is to lay emphasis on preventive and promotive aspects, comprehensive, freely accessible, generally affordable health care. Stress is to be laid on effective coordination and coupling of health and health related services e.g. nutrition, safe drinking water, sanitation, housing, education, communication and social welfare. Besides training of medical and health personnel, medical research and supplies would receive attention. maternal health and child care is a thrust area.

Rajasthan : Seventh Five Year Plan

Increasing food, work and productivity are listed as the basic aims of the Seventh Five Year Plan in Rajasthan. Acceleration of a positive role for women in economic and social activity and voluntary adoption of small family norm is one of the major objectives of the Plan.

Education

Universalisation of education for age group 6-14 years by 1990 by providing a primary school to all villages with a population of 200 and above and a broad non-formal part time education programme towards this end.

- Special efforts to enrol children of economically and socially backward groups and girls.
- Improving the quality of Secondary Education, making it terminal also, and introduction of the 10+2 system.
- Programmes for eradication of illiteracy in the age group 15-35 years.

Medical and Health

- Each sub-divisional headquarter is proposed to be served with a referral hospital
- Number of PHC's are to be increased to attain the target of one PHC for every 50,000 population.
- Intensifying the FPP is to be intensified and couple protection rate increased for reducing birth rate.
- Medical education and research has to be upgraded.

Social Welfare

Expansion of social welfare activities relating to women welfare, child welfare and mentally retarded children would be expanded. measures would be taken to rehabilitate the beggars.

Nutrition

Consolidation and further expansion of the ICDS to cater to lactating mothers and malnourished children.

- Upgradation of existing SNP blocks in rural and urban areas to the level of ICDS.

In terms of social services, the plan intends that the network of social services will be further widened by ensuring clean drinking water for everybody, primary education for all and health facility within a reasonable distance.

The percentage allocations for social and community services has increased from 19.32% in the Sixth Plan to 21.06% in the Seventh Plan. The proportionate allocations for education (6.28) medical and public health (2.75), water supply and sanitation (7.34) do not reflect any significant shift from the previous plan.

NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION 1986 AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- EDUCATION FOR WOMEN'S EQUALITY -

The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) is perhaps the most revolutionary statement of its time on the role of education as an instrument of raising the status of women in India.

The new policy makes a radical departure from the first national education policy in India, 1968. It does not rest at provision of 'equal educational opportunity' but puts the more fundamental issue of 'equality between sexes' on centre stage. This was long overdue in that equality is a fundamental right of every Indian regardless of caste, creed, sex or religion under the Constitution of India, adopted by the Nation, in 1950. The new policy is to "lay special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalise educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied education so far", (Part IV, Para 4.1) 'Education for Women's Equality' (4.2 and 4.3) is a part of the policy thrust on 'Education for Equality' which also includes attention to other historically disadvantaged sections, the scheduled castes and tribes ¹ members of other backward areas and the minorities.

(1) The Indian Constitution provides for positive/protective discrimination in favour of certain groups of population to include the historically disadvantaged caste groups and tribal populations, who are listed in special schedules attached to the Constitutions. Hence, the terms Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST).

Education for Women's Equality¹

Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. In order to neutralise the accumulated distortions of the past, there will be a well-conceived edge in favour of women. The National Education system will play a positive, interventionist role in the empowerment of women. It will foster the development of new values through redesigned curricula, textbooks, the training and orientation of teachers, decision-makers and administrators, and the active involvement of educational institutions. This will be an act of faith and social engineering. Women's studies will be promoted as a part of various courses and educational institutions encouraged to take up active programmes to further women's development.

The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to, and retention in, elementary education will receive overriding priority, through provision of special support services setting of time targets, and effective monitoring. Major emphasis will be laid on women's participation at all levels. The policy of non-discrimination will be pursued vigorously to eliminate sex stereo typing in vocational and professional courses and to promote women's participation in non-traditional occupations, as well as in existing and emergent technologies.

(1) Excerpt from NPE (1986).

The Programme of Action

A significant aspect of the NPE is the preparation of a Programme of Action prepared by expert groups in twenty four areas like early childhood care and education, universalisation of elementary education, adult education, diversification of secondary education, higher education, rural universities, technical and management education and above all education of women and other disadvantaged groups like the scheduled castes and tribes, other educationally backward sections, and minorities. The new policy lays a strong emphasis on equality in education and on quality and relevance through improved management of the system.

The POA admits that although women's education has been considered as an important programme since independence but "inspite of the efforts made so far, the education system has not been able to make sufficient contribution towards women's equality. Female literacy is a bare 25% and the number of female illiterates has grown from a 159 million in 1951 to 242 million in 1981. Women comprises 57% of the adult illiterates and 70% of the non-enrolled children of the elementary school age are girls in the age group 6-11 years and 64% between the ages of 11-14 years are not enrolled. The female enrolment touch a low of 9.57% at the primary and 1.48% at the middle in District Jalore of Rajasthan which alongwith Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh accounts for the bulk of female illiterates, non-enrolled children infant and maternal deaths, population, increase etc. There are 68 million female illiterates in the age group 15-35 years which is a crucial section of the population both on account of their reproductive and productive roles. At the second level of education only 20 girls, compared to 39 boys of the age group are receiving education, the figures for the third level are 5 and 13 for women and men respectively. The rural urban and intergroup differences (SC/ST and non SC/ST) are stark and the secondary and

higher education of women is an urban, elite-middle class phenomenon. Further, women abound in arts and humanities streams and, thereby, have a lower access to professional and technical fields of study and employment compared to men.

The Programme of Action envisages a time bound programme of elementary (6-14 years) and adult education (in the age group 15-35 years). At the elementary stage a revised centrally supported programme of non-formal education for age group 9-14 years has been extended to all the backward pockets of the country. Among other targets mentioned is to increase women's access to vocational, technical and professional education in existing and emerging technological areas and a review and re-organisation of educational institutions to ensure a substantial contribution towards women's equality and creation of appropriate cells/units therefore. Early childhood care and education finds an important place and is seen as a vehicle to remove discrimination against female infants and child.

The proposed national core curricula at the school stage is to include specific inputs on women's equality. Further, textbooks have to be prepared eliminating the sexist bias and negative stereotypes about women and promoting positive image and modern roles of women. Higher education has the responsibility of promoting women's studies and all educational institutions are expected to undertake programmes of women's development by 1995. Sensitization of all education personnel to include teachers, instructors and administrators on women's equality is envisioned as a national programme. The entire programme of education for women's equality is to be spearheaded by the setting up a women's bureau in the Department of Education at the Centre and Women's cells in national apex bodies like the National Council of Educational Research and Training, University Grants Commission, National Institute of Educational

Planning and Administration, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health etc. and in all departments of education in the 25 states and 7 union territories that make the Indian Union. These special cells are expected to act as catalysts in mobilisation of the effort and monitoring of the progress in implementation of the NPE, and, for mass mobilisation of women at the grass roots through Voluntary and State Action.

It is also interesting to note that the NPE and its Plan Of Action (POA) make demands not only on the educational system alone but on several other departments and agencies.

Provision of support services like creches, pre-school and day care centres are proposed to be set-up with the important objective of releasing girls in the elementary education age group (6-14 years) from their 'surrogate mother' role to younger siblings, when both parents are not ekeing out a subsistence living. (Anything between 30-40% population is below the poverty line based on indicators like calorie consumption etc.) The POA calls for formulation of suitable programmes of social forestry, drinking water supply, evolving suitable technologies like low cost, non-fossil fuel & gadgets (bio-gas, smokeless chulahs [ovens] etc.) to relieve women and girls children from the arduous and time consuming activity of fetching water, fuel and fodder. The employers are to be made responsible for the education of working children of whom girls form a substantial proportion.

The POA, further, suggests, making a demand on the media and research institutions and the entire society to promote positive values regarding sex equality and fighting negative myths and stereotypes regarding women.

The 'empowerment' of women is expected to come about through collective reflection and decision-making. the parameters of 'empowerment' are spelt out as under (p. 196, Para 4), (POA).

- building positive self image and self-confidence;
- developing ability to think clearly;
- building up group cohesion and fostering decision - making and action;
- ensuring equal participation in the process of bringing about social change;
- encouraging group action in order to bring about change in society;
- providing the wherewithal for economic independence.

The POA, also sees a major role for women themselves in bringing about this change. Women teachers and instructors of formal, non formal and adult education are to receive 'special orientation to enable them to play an activist role towards women's equality'. Preference is to be given to women in recruitment of teachers at the school stage and in programmes of adult and non-formal education. In order to work for the economic independence of women, skill development linked to employment and work opportunities is seen as an essential component of NFE and AE programmes to be further strengthened and supported by institutions such as Polytechnics, Community Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes, Shramik Vidyapeeths (centres for workers' education, Central and State Social Welfare Boards, Krishi Vidyan Kendras (Agricultural Science Centres, women's centres of agricultural and home science colleges. Diversification of trades and courses is to include a new emphasis. A strong element of vocational guidance for women is to be worked out.

The POA includes enhanced attention and allocations for disadvantaged groups like the SC/ST and minorities which will certainly help some women. In the absence of non-specified, special allocations for women within these groups, the goal of equality between sexes cannot be achieved.

The Adult Education Programme is stated to give a distinct slant in favour of women's equality, and is to take all measures in pursuance of this resolve. Active cooperation of political parties, mass organisations of workers, women and youth is to be sought for removal of illiteracy. The programme would also encourage individuals to look upon literacy work as a personal commitment and voluntary service, particularly by women among women, and involvement of voluntary agencies.

CHAPTER II THE SOCIO-CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC SETTING

Rajasthan is a land of sharp contrasts both in physical terrain and the way social life is organised. The vast sea of sand and the climatic vagaries of the arid west and the lush green fields, forests, hills and gushing streams of the south east exist together, as do the highly restrictive and confining existence of women in the former and the relative freedom of the tribal women in the latter parts.

Rajasthan¹ covers an area of 342,267 sq.km. and is the second largest State of the Indian Union covering about 10% of the land surface. The landscape divides the total area into three broad categories - the plains, the hills and the desert regions. Only 12.7% of the total area is covered with forests. The arid and semi-arid regions of the State, comprising 11 districts are niggardily endowed with natural sources of water, vegetation, fertile soil, and, suffer from low and erratic rainfall, frequent droughts and famines poor soil conditions, salinity of water and soil and wind erosion.

For administrative purposes the state is divided into 27 districts (See Fig. I), 84 sub divisions, 203 Tehsils, 236 Panchayat samities. Four districts, namely Jaisalmer, Barmer, Bikaner and Ganganagar of western desert Rajasthan constitute approximately 40% of the total geographical area.

(1) Rajasthan came into existence in its present form on 1st November, 1956, with the merger of 19 princely states and chiefships and Ajmer a part 'C' state of Independent India.

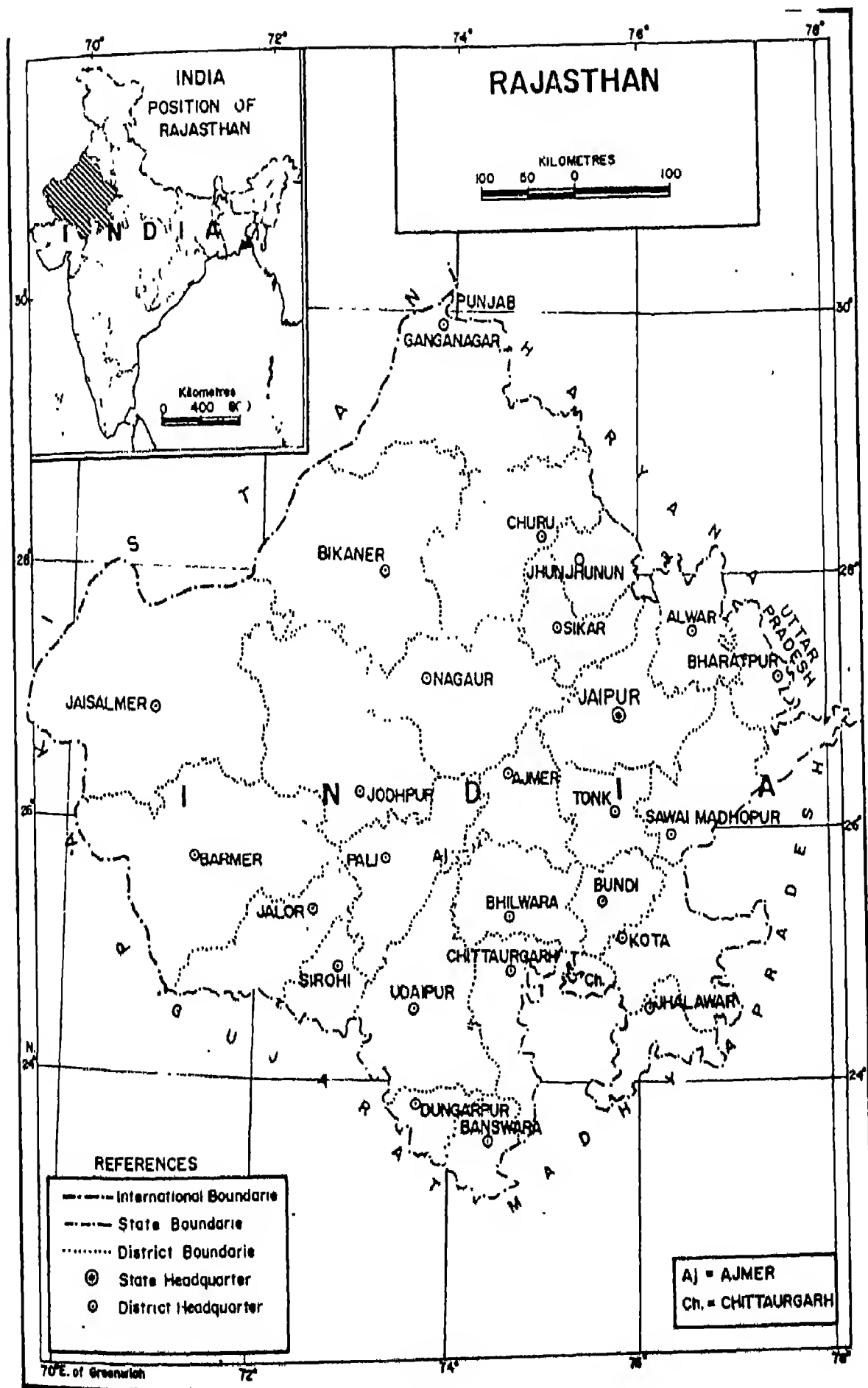


Fig. 1

In Rajasthan major reliance is placed on the village well and the village tank. Scanty rainfall leads to receding water table in which case there are often empty wells and tanks staring into the faces of women and girl children to whom are assigned the task of water collection for the family and who sometimes have to walk long distances for it. The *tallas* (walled wells) become stone dry, ponds turn into pools of sand and people move from place to place with their meagre belongings in vain search of water and livelihood (Chib, 1979).

According to Pragati Vivaranika 1978-88, Jana Swasthya Ahyantaryak, Rajasthan, 28,343 out of 34,968 inhabited villages have drinking water facilities. The population served is 17,958,400 of and 9,093,000 are still not covered.

Population

According to the census 1981, Rajasthan had a population of 34,102,912, of which 78.95% lived in the rural areas. The rural area is composed of 35,795 villages out of which 2490 are uninhabited. The density of population here is 100 persons to a square kilometre the range being 6 in Jaisalmer to 243 in Jaipur. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes population in the State is 17.04% and 12.22% respectively. The tribals are largely to be found in the South Eastern tracts. District Banswara has the highest proportion of tribal population of 72.63% followed by Dungarpur 64.44% and Udaipur 34.35% (See Figs. 2,3,4).

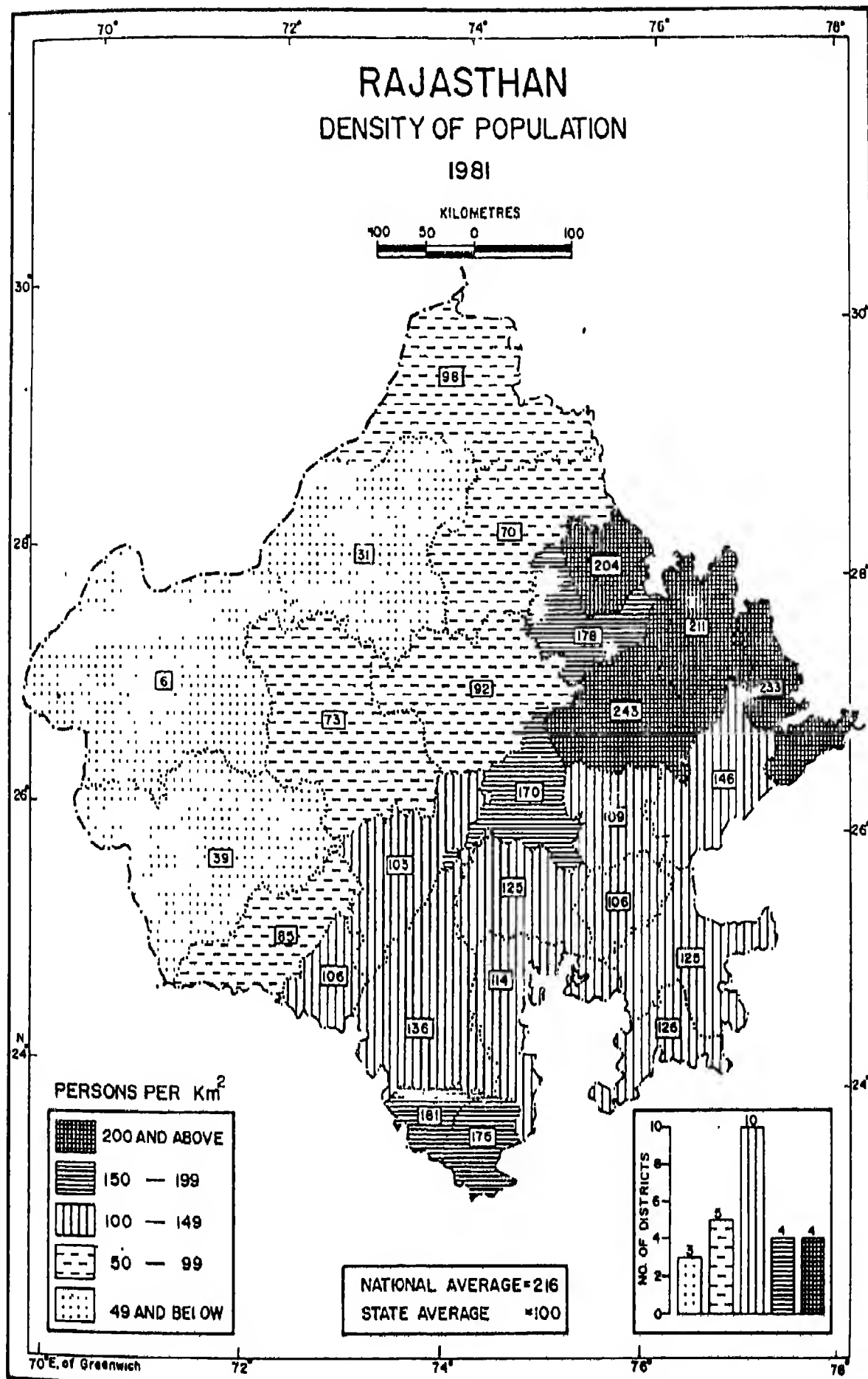


Fig 2

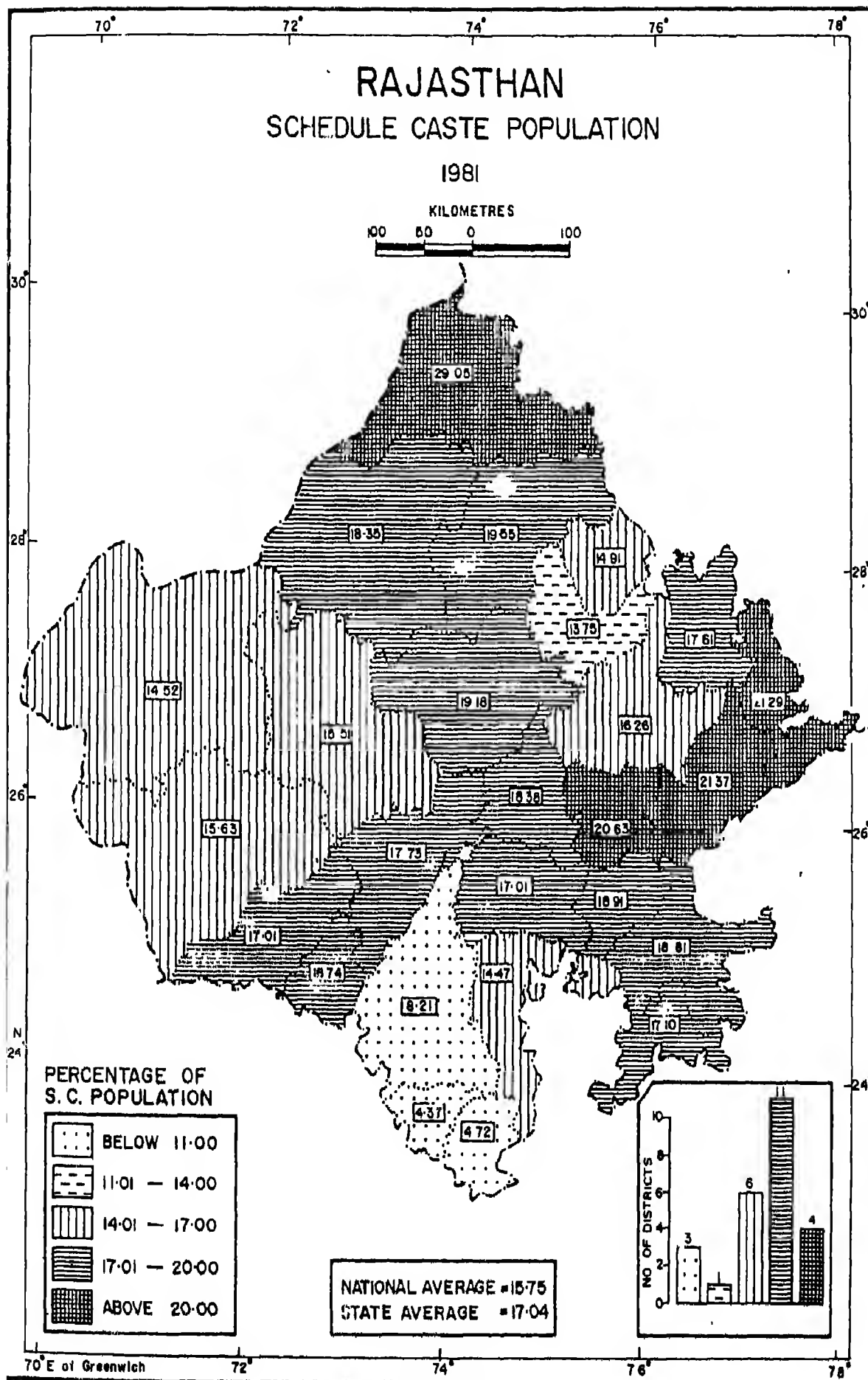


Fig. 3

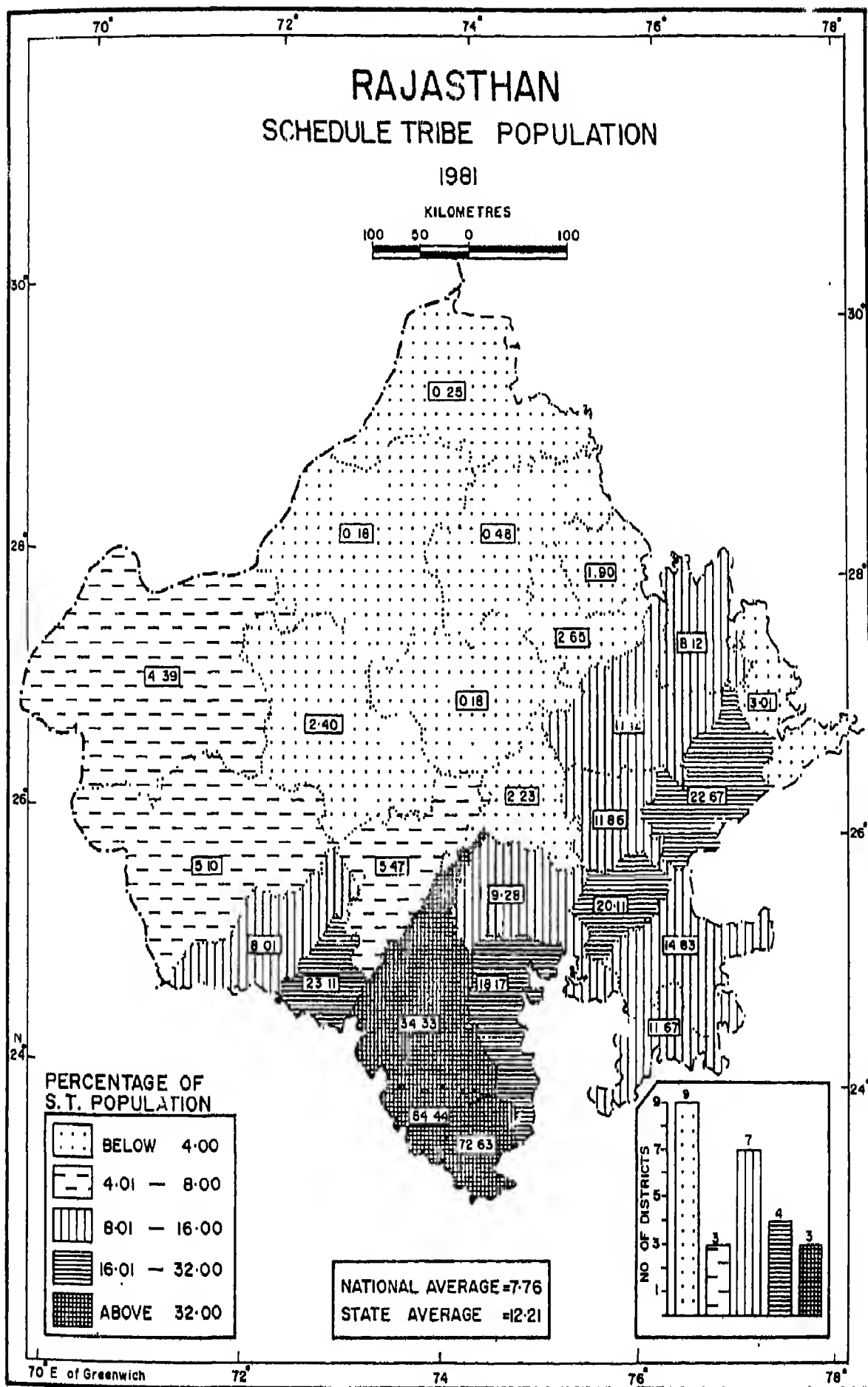


Fig 4

Decennial Growth Rate

Rajasthan recorded the highest population growth rate of 32.97% during 1971-81.

The fertility rate in Rajasthan has increased from 5.2% in 1981 to 5.9% in 1985 (compared to the national average of 4.50), giving it gross reproduction rate of 2.7% in 1985 as against 2.2% for the country as a whole. The higher decadal growth rates are recorded in the four border districts of Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner although, part of the increase in border districts is attributed to illegal/immigration and presence of Defence forces, the natural increase on account of reduced death rate and an erratic birth rate (declining from 1971 to 1977 and shooting up again during 1978-81) is definitely high. (See Fig.5). It is well established that higher the level of mothers' education lesser the number of children she is likely to have.¹ (See Fig. 6).

Rajasthan recorded the highest percentage of children in the age group 0-4, and the second highest in the age group 5-9 among the major states. The dependancy ratio of 946, compared with the national average of 854, is fairly high. The population growth of 33% during the decade 1971-81 indicates the 'momentum' imparted to fertility by the young age of the population. Children below 14 years of age constitute about 40 of states population and more than half the population is below 19 years of age. This extremely young population means a tremendous burden on the state for provision of maternal and child-care services, health and nutrition to children and adolescents, and above all provision of schooling.

1. A study of 25000 females by ORG Baroda, 1972 reported the desire for atleast one son to carry on the family lineage and for providing security in old age.

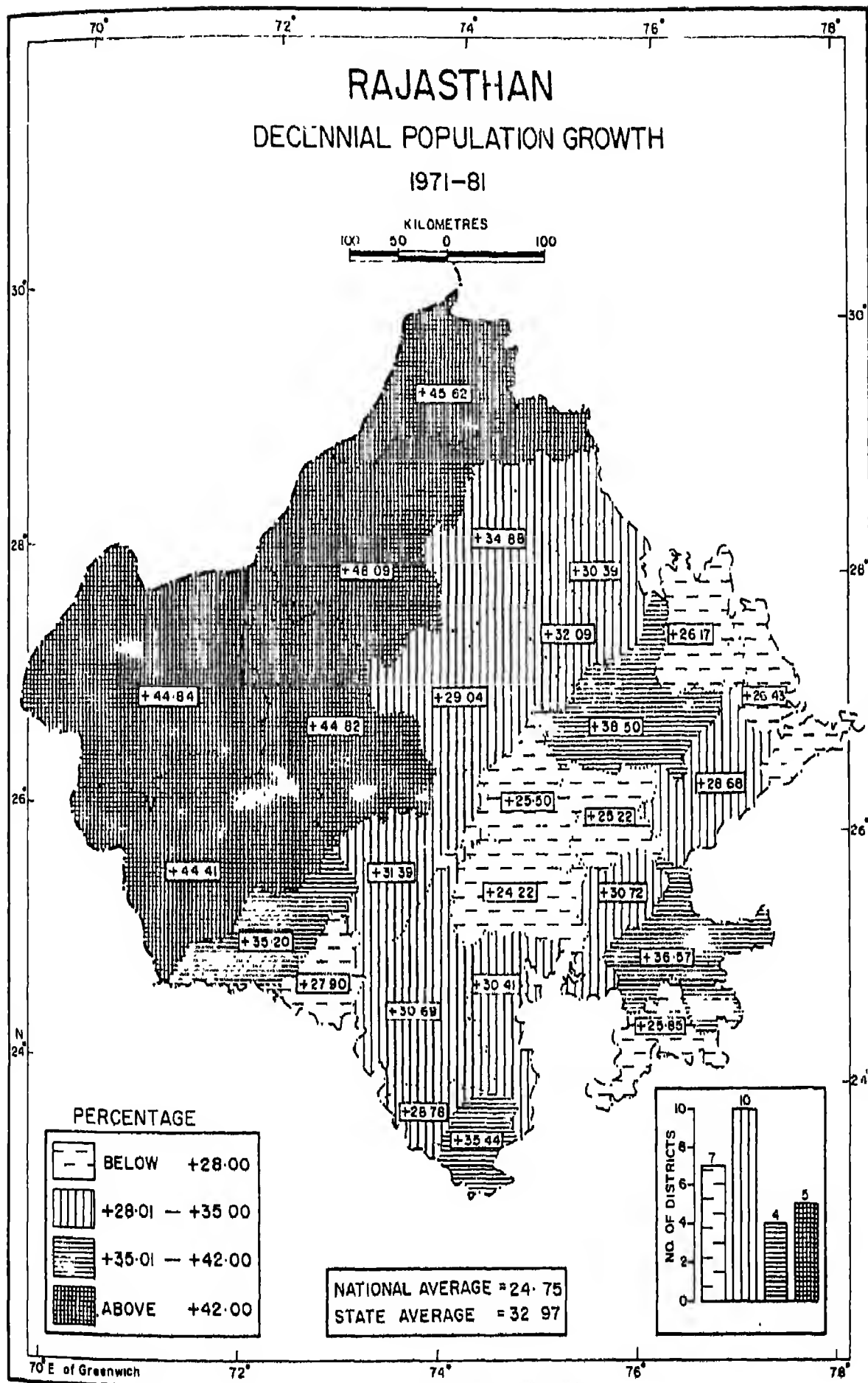


Fig 5

INDIA
INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND MOTHER'S
EDUCATION
(RURAL/URBAN)

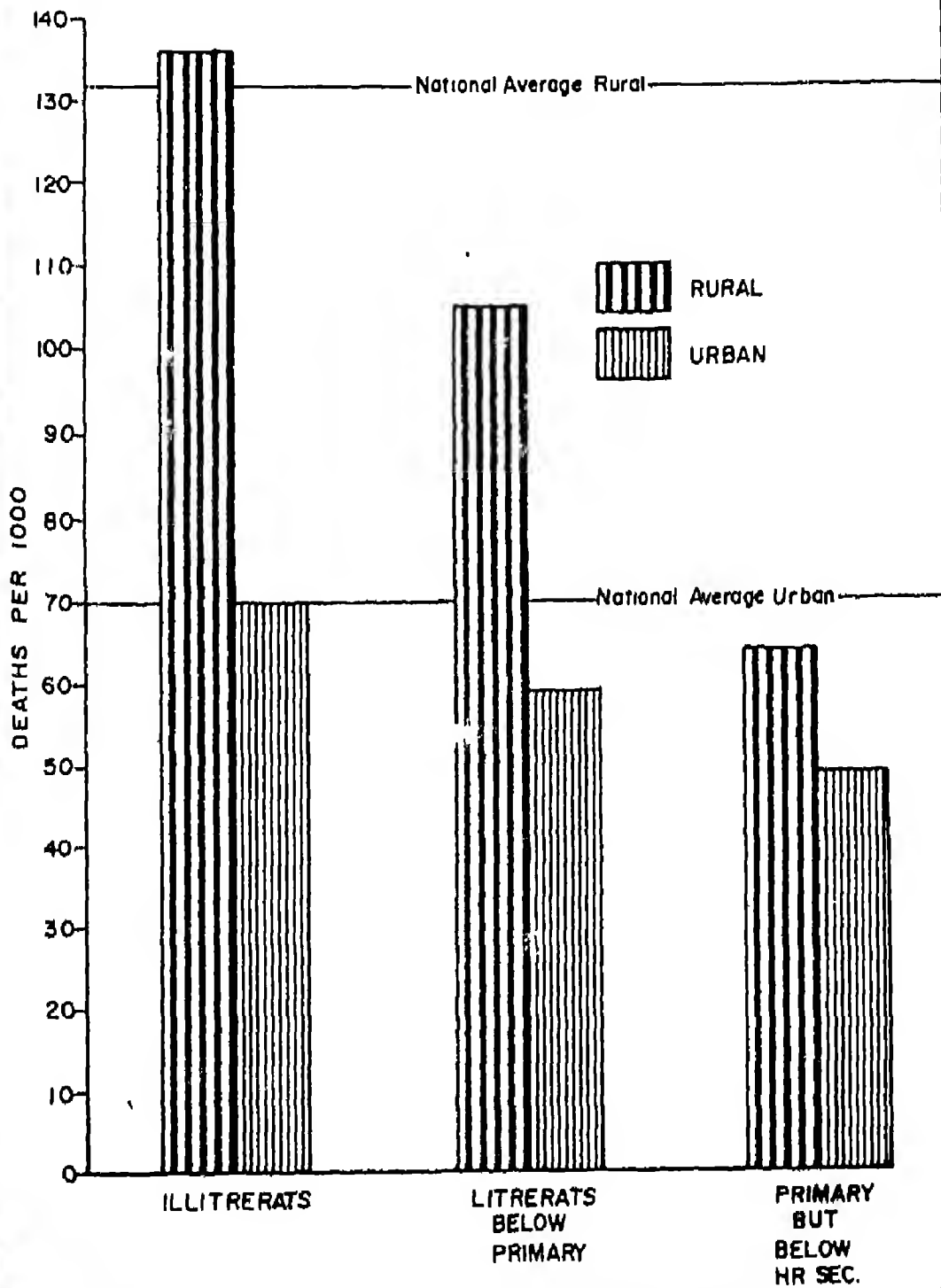


Fig 6

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio is a powerful indicator of the status of women. Against the national rate of 934 females per 1000 males, Rajasthan reported a sex ratio of 919 in 1981. The internal variation in sex ratio are both intriguing and disturbing. Districts with large tribal population ^{have} hve higher sex ratio as the tribals do not discriminate between the male and female child. Dungarpur has a sex ratio of 1045 (higher than that of Kerala of 1034) and Banswara, 948, while it is 811 for Jaisalmer and 891 for Bikaner which are the strongholds of traditional Rajput, Jat and Marwari value systems in which negative discrimination towards females is most apparent (See Fig. 7 & 8).

Age specific death rates

Age specific death rates show that female mortality is higher than that for males in all age groups. In rural areas, female mortality is still higher. In the age group 0-4, death rate for females is higher than that for males, more so, in the rural areas. These rates are lower in 5-9 years, than males, but increase in the age group 15 - 19, 20-24 and 25-29, on account of greater maternal mortality. (See Table No. 7 at Appendix).

Infant and Child Mortality

Currently of the 10.2 lakhs children born in Rajasthan, 1.38 lakhs do not survive till their first year, majority of whom are from rural areas. More than half infant deaths occur within the first 28 days in life¹. Most of these deaths can be prevented with better medical care and attention. There is under reporting of female neonatal deaths.

(1) Health Scenario - Rajasthan - IHMR, Jaipur, P.15

SEX RATIO

FEMALES PER '000 MALES

(INDIA & RAJASTHAN)

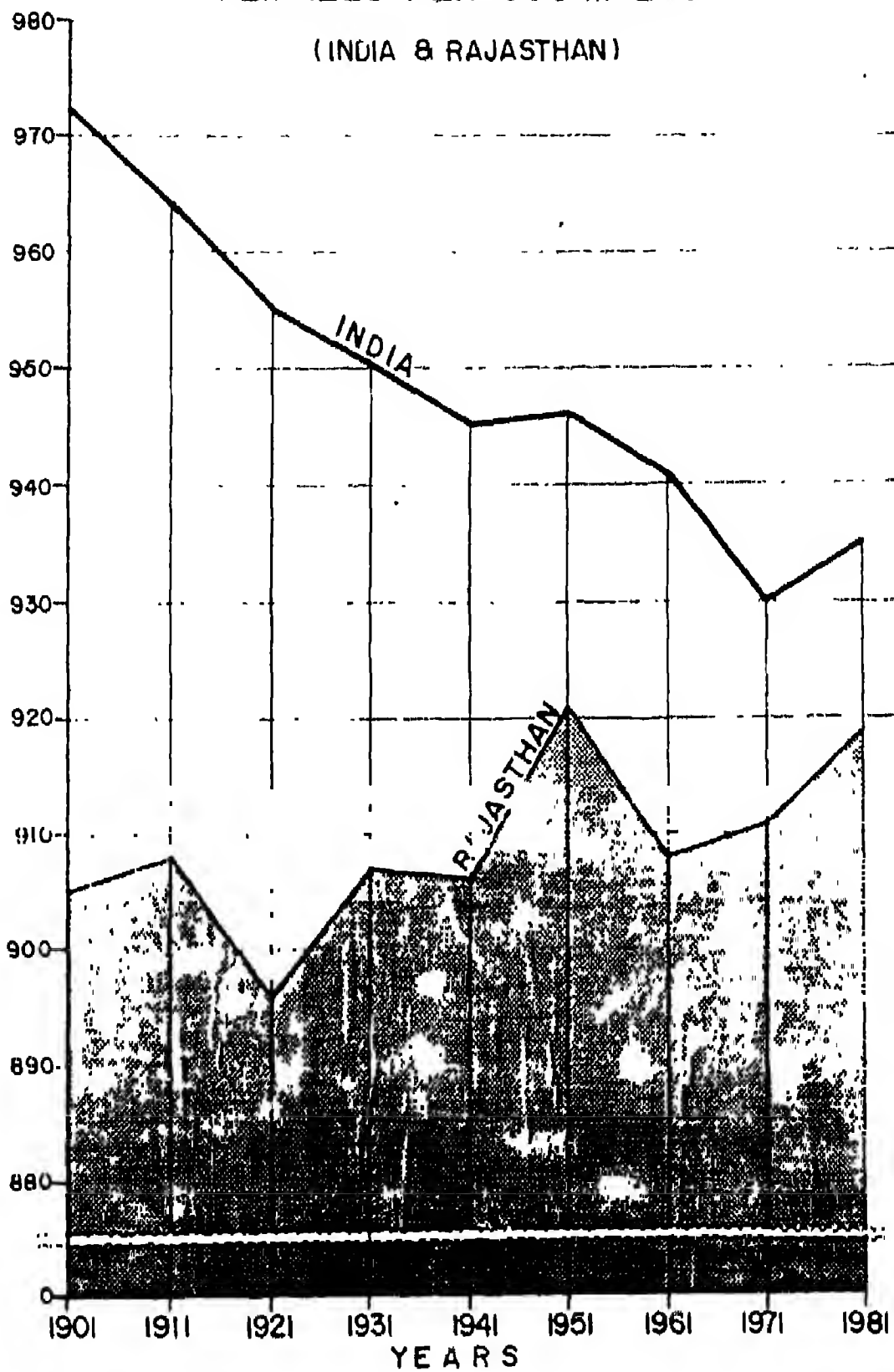


Fig.7

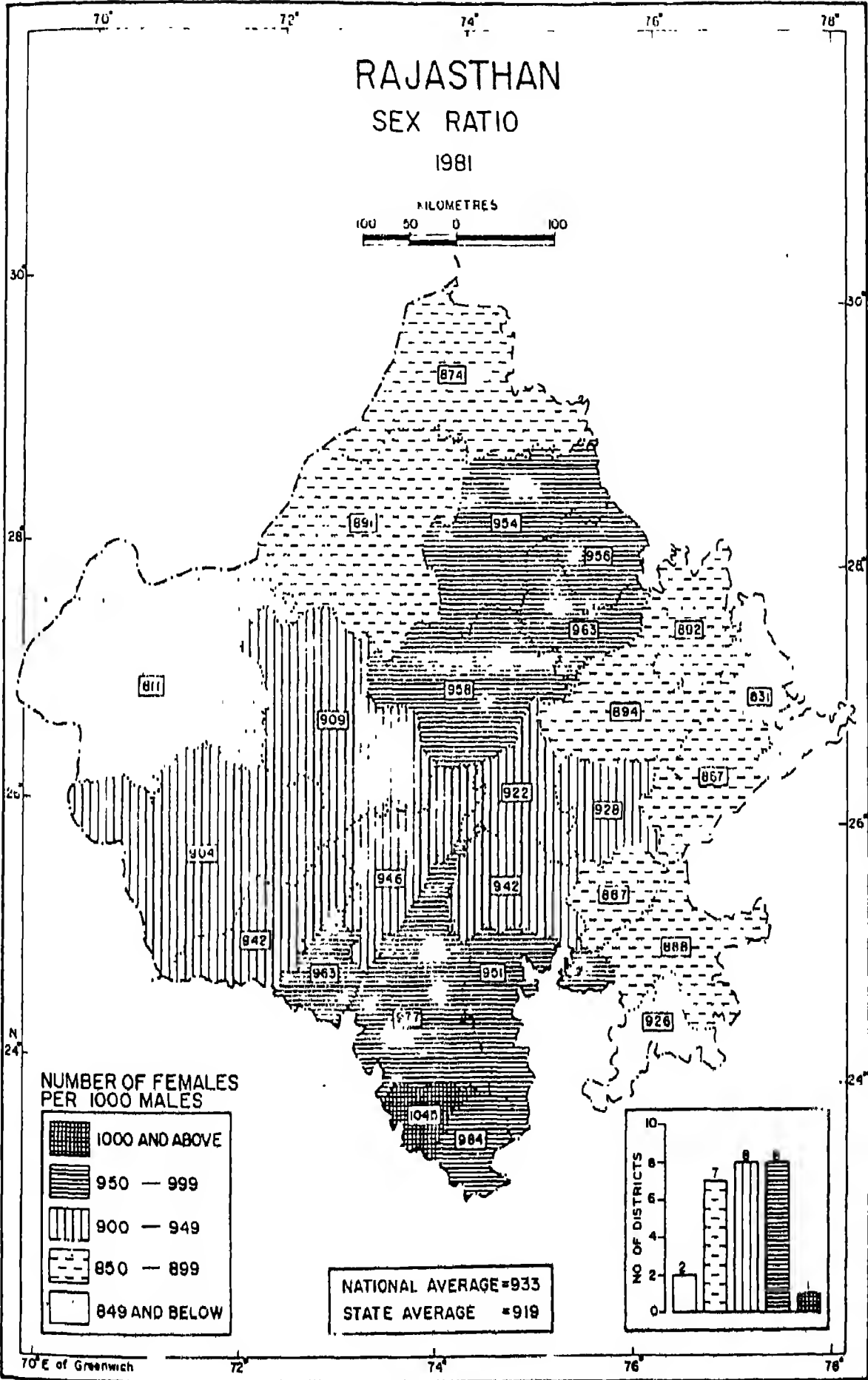


Fig 8

Female infants are often victims of sheer neglect. Only 16% births are attended by trained personnel; in rural areas only 8% receive medical attendance during child birth. The infant mortality rate of Rajasthan is 108. The rural IMR of 118 is substantially higher than the urban IMR of 53. Female IMR was higher than for males till 1978 but towards the end of the decade a balance was noticed between the male and female IMR.

Infant Mortality by Sex - Rajasthan

	Male	Female
1972	111	137
1974	128	139
1976	138	156
1978	124	134
1979	108	109
1980	105	105

Source - SRS 1981. Quoted from Ramabhadran 1984

The number of deaths by age (of 2) per 1000 live births is considered to be the most reliable indicator of child mortality. It is particularly between the third and fifth year that a female child is exposed to a much greater risk of death than a male child. q(5) for females was found to be pronouncedly high in 22 out of 26 districts of Rajasthan, 30/31 districts in Bihar, and districts of Haryana (12/12) and 53/56 districts in Uttar Pradesh¹, q(5) is markedly low in the southern states.² In Rajasthan, female mortality is high both at q(2) i.e. age 2 and q(5) i.e. age 5. (See Table No.8 at Appendix).

-
1. Census of India, 1981. Fertility and Child Mortality estimates.
 2. The child mortality map of India seems to show a highly sexist North and a more reasonable South divided by a line drawn from Bharauch in South Gujarat to Birbhum in West Bengal. From Bharauch to Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu to Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, as well as tribal areas in the whole country, do not have excess of female child mortality, the only exceptions in the South being Salem in Tamilnadu, Gulbarga in Karnataka, Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh and Ganjan in Orissa.

Correlates of IMR

The infant mortality rate is associated with the socio-economic status of the community. The educational level of the mother, the age at marriage, occupational status, access to safe drinking water are some key variables associated with IMR.

Infant mortality, Age at Marriage and Educational Level of Women

Children born to women married below 18 shows a higher incidence of infant mortality as compared to those married at 21 and above. (See Table below)

Age at Marriage and IMR

Ages of women at marriage (Years)		I.M.R.	
		Rural	Urban
(i)	Below 18	156	88
(ii)	18 - 20	132	67
(iii)	21 and above	90	46

Source : Women in India : A Statistical Profile - 1988.

In Rajasthan, the IMR was 144 among women married below the age of 18 and dropped to 117 among women married after 21 years. Against this backdrop, the fact that more than 75% of the women in Rajasthan are married before they are 19 and only 6% in Rural areas are literate, is a cause for concern.

It was also noticed that apart from literacy levels of the mother influencing mortality, urbanisation also exerts a positive factor in reduction of fertility rates and IMR. Illiterate women in the urban areas have lesser incidence of infant mortality. This could be due to the general awareness and subtle means of education through the Radio & T.V. apart from the better medical facilities available in urban areas. (See Fig. 9).

INFANT MORTALITY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF RURAL WOMEN

1978

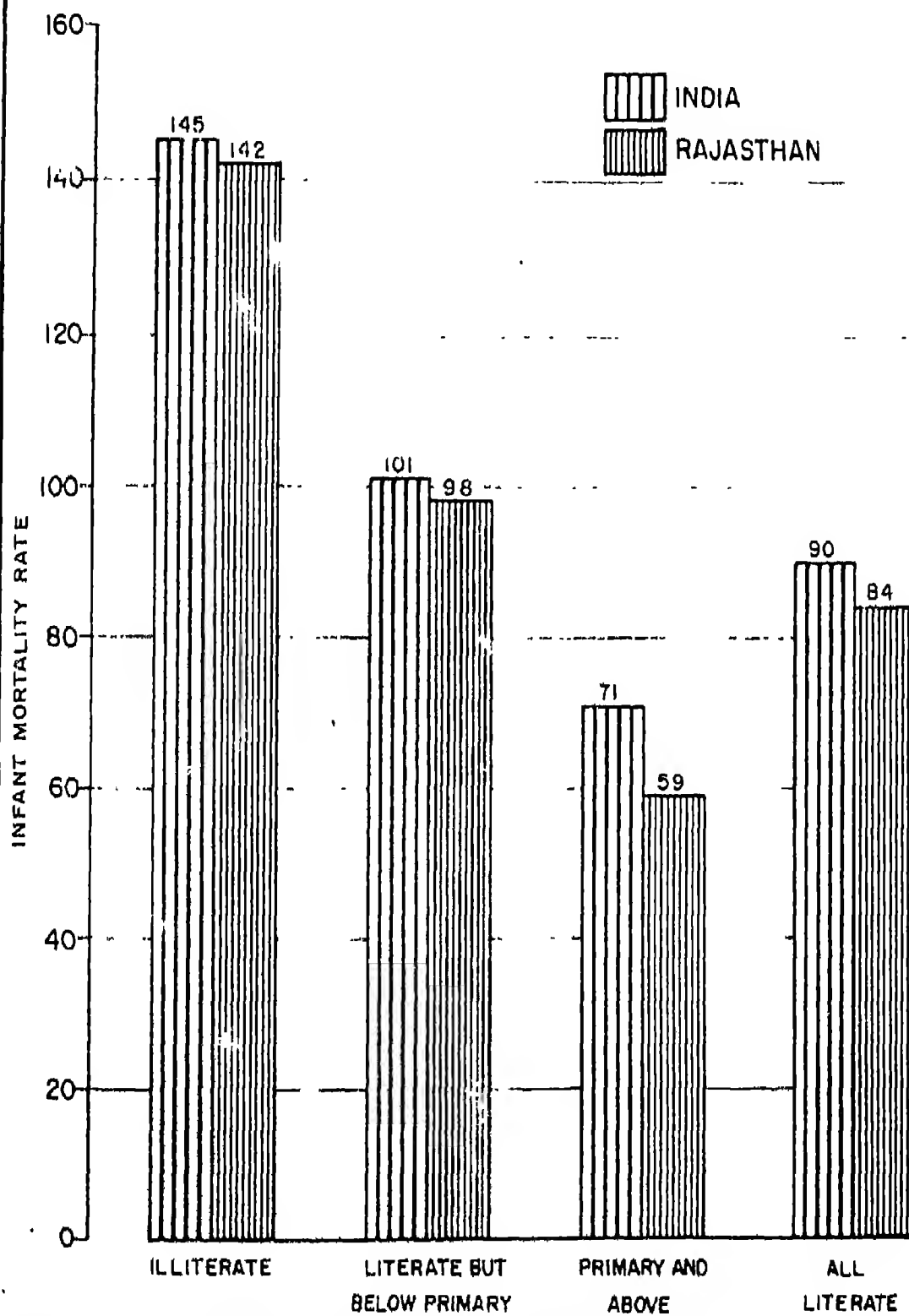


Fig. 9

Educational Level of Women and I.M.R.

Educational Level of Women		Rural	Urban
(i)	Illiterate	65	88
(ii)	Literate	90	50
(a)	Below Primary	101	57
(b)	Primary and above	71	47

Source : Women in India : A Statistical Profile - 1988

Analysis of Rajasthan data proves the point that the level of education of rural women definitely depresses the IMR. The IMR was 2.5 times higher when mothers were illiterate than when they had completed primary school.¹

Child Marriage

Child marriages are a fact of the Indian rural scene despite the Child Marriage Restraint Act. Early marriages bring early burden of motherhood and increase drop out rates in schools. The mean age at marriage for females in Rajasthan was 16.09 years in 1981 compared to the National average of 18.3 years and the lowest in the country as a whole. The rate varies from 14.0 in Bundi to 17.3 in Jalore (See Figure No.10) and is still lower in rural areas.

1. Source : Singh K.K., Social Profile of Children in Arid Zone of Rajasthan, 1983, NIPCCD, New Delhi.

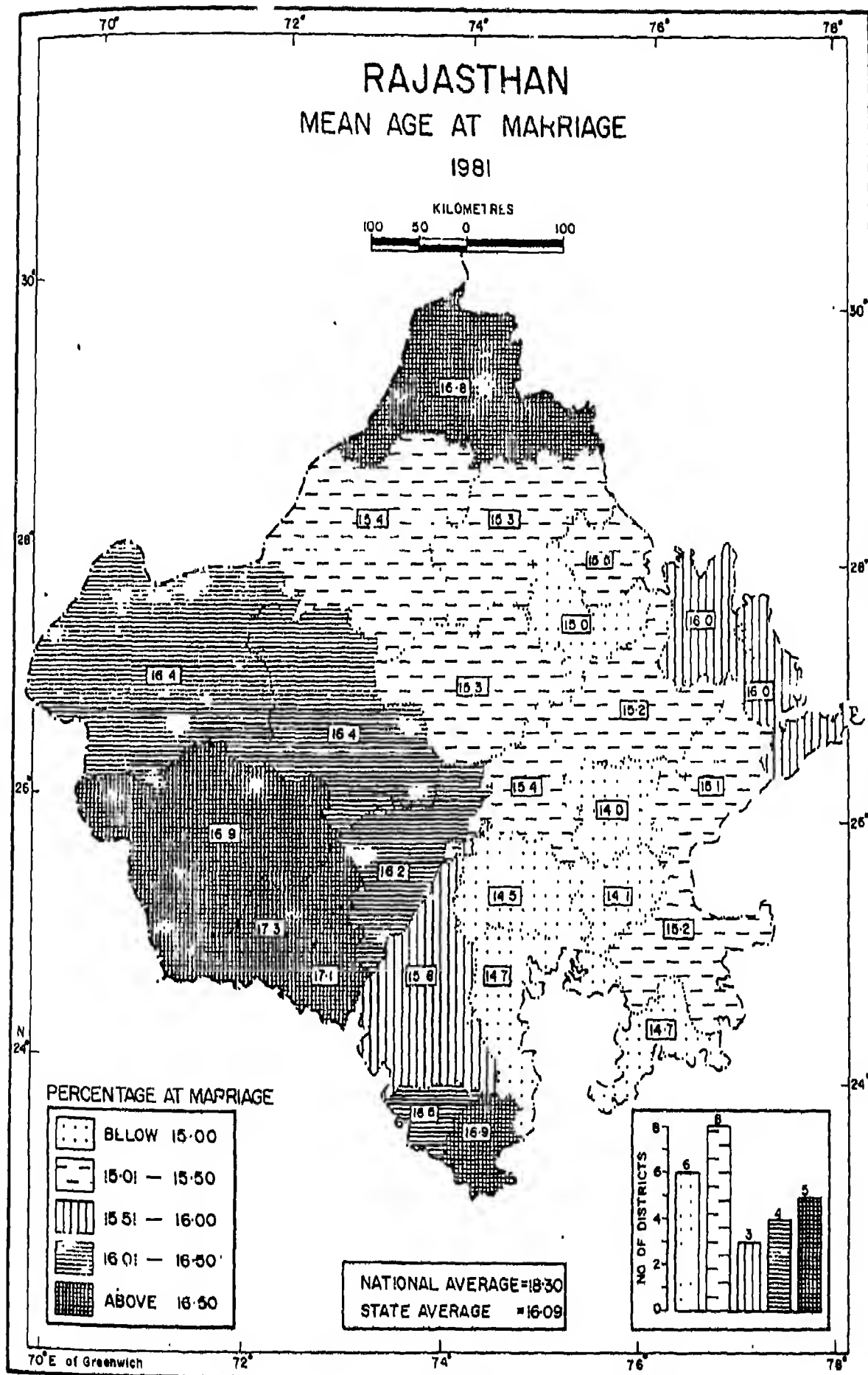


Fig 10

Early marriage hinders the participation of girls in formal education and training that could make them strong and self-sufficient. It also increases the fertility span and leads to higher fertility rates, anemia and poor health status of adult women, which in turn reduces their productivity in every way. Rajasthan has consistently recorded highest proportion of married, both in 1971 and 1981. Among girls in the age group 10-14 years, the percentage of married females is 18.33%, and is as high as 46.01% in Bhilwara, 49.95% in Tonk, 36.85% in Bundi, 33.84% in Chittaur and 30.15% in Jhalawar. Even in the tribal belt of Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur, where the sex ratio is higher indicating a higher status of women, girls are married off between 15-17 years on an average. (See Fig. 11).

Collectors have been asked to adhere to the provisions laid down in Child Marriage Act.¹ In spite of this child marriage takes place, but the effective marriage, commonly known as 'Gauna' takes place only when the female attains puberty. These are hastened on account of the parents' desire to become grand parents, need to have more hands for agriculture, and the institution of joint marriages on certain religious occasions.

Early marriage spells unsafe motherhood. The age group 15-19 years is a 'high risk motherhood' period, the 'minimum risk' for maternal mortality identified is 22-23 years with twenties as the optimum period of motherhood. This has definite implications for educational planners in seeing that girls are enrolled in formal/non-formal schooling and are retained not only upto 14 years of age but till 18-19 years (See Fig. 12).

(1) Quoted by Ramabhadran, 1984. Annexure II, Replies of Commission Health and Family Welfare, Rajasthan in an interview on 14.9.1983.

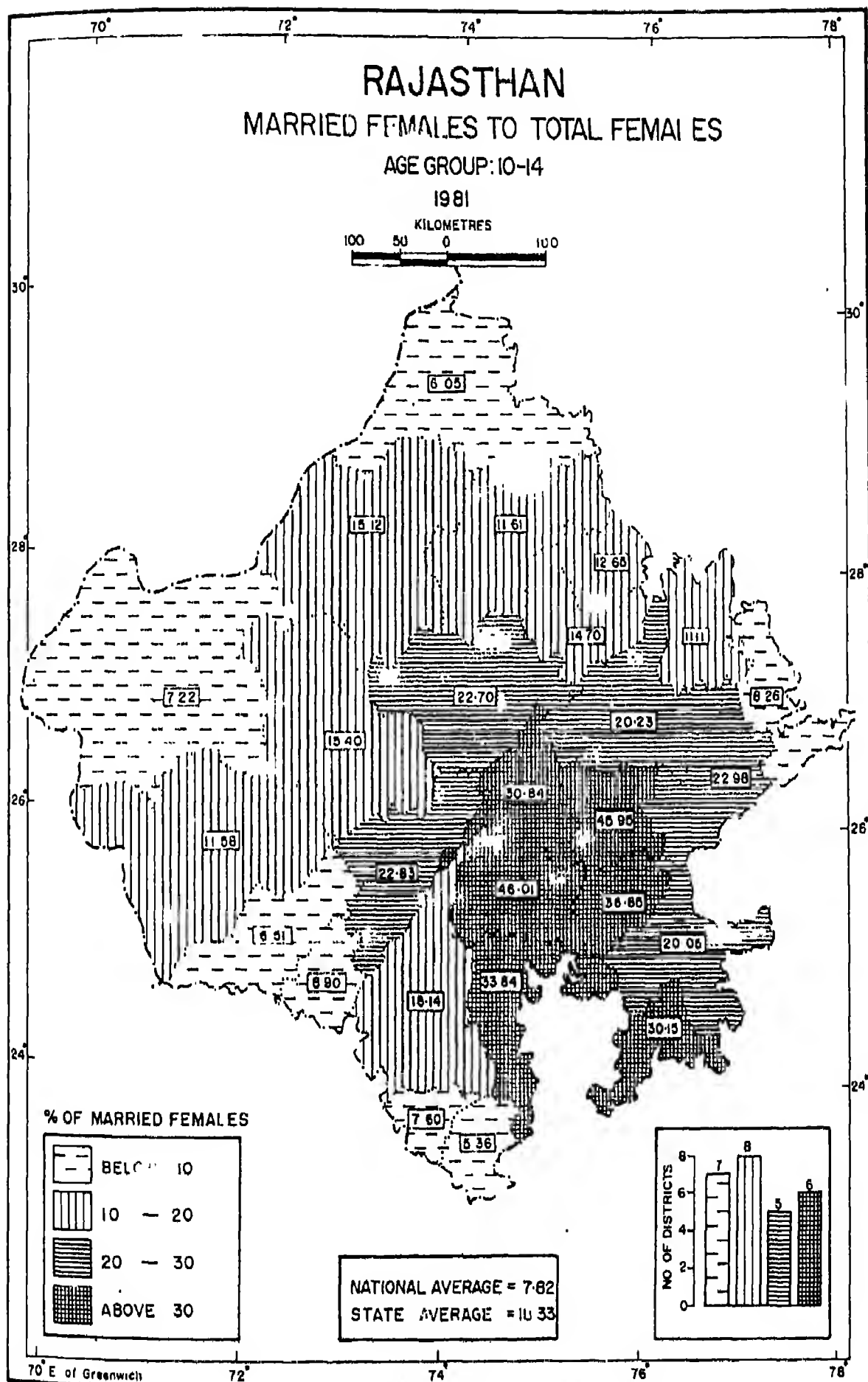


Fig 11

INDIA
PROPORTION OF MARRIED FEMALES IN
AGE GROUP 15-19 (Some selected states)
1981

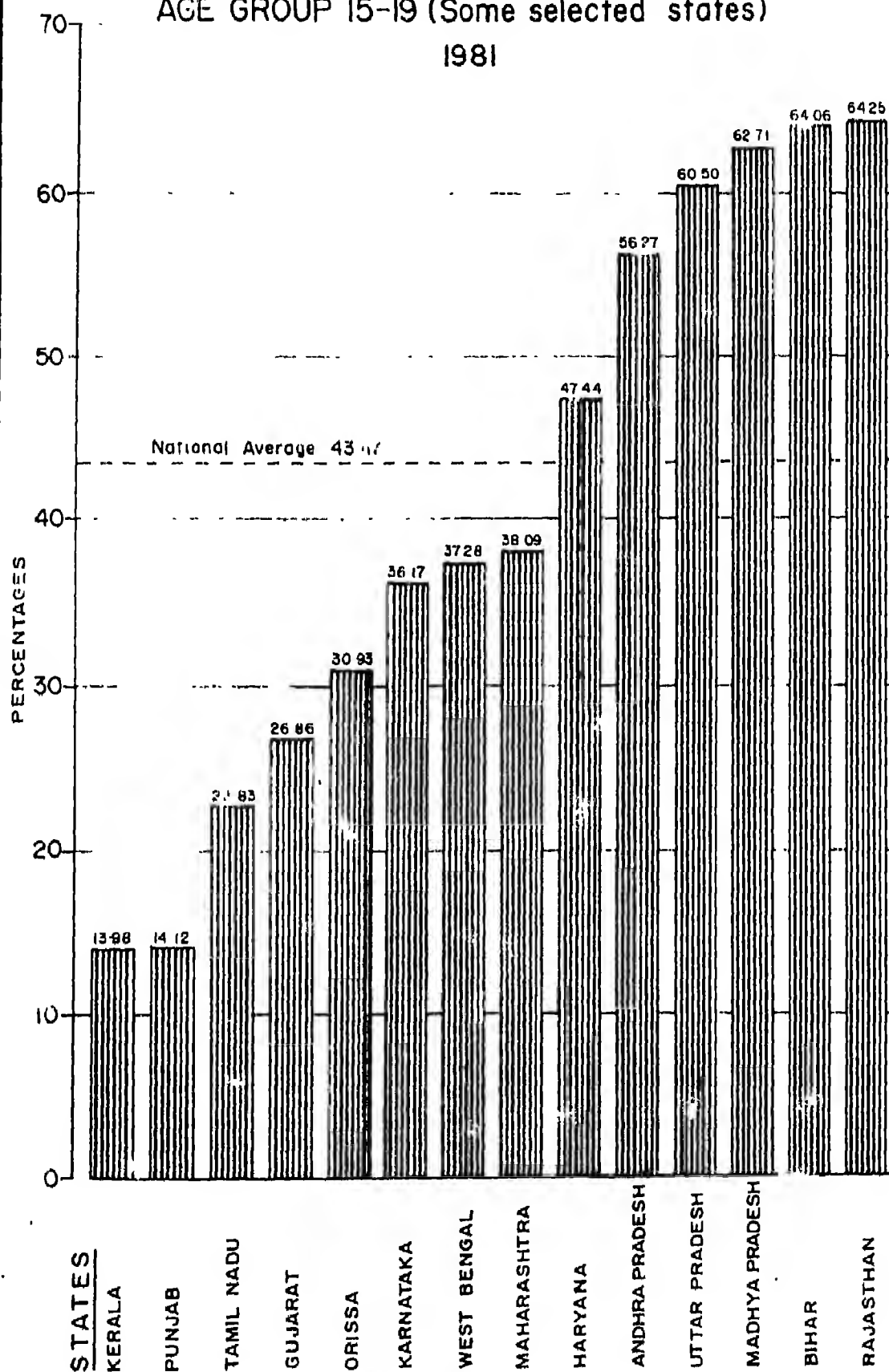


Fig. 12

Nutrition

According to an ICHMR study, no representative scientific data is available on the nutritional status of the population especially mothers and children. Rajasthan is also not covered by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau. No definite statement can be attempted on the nutritional status of the girl child in view of non-availability of data disaggregated by sex. Some sample studies done in other states bring out the lower nutritional status of the female children. The only conclusive indicators at the moment are the mortality and morbidity indicators which are adverse as far as the girl child is concerned and in part signifies the low female valuation of life ¹. The Girl Child is always at the bottom of the queue in the intra-household distribution of food in poorer families.

Health Coverage

Low medical cover affects women and girl children adversely especially in rural areas. Due to extreme low valuation of female life right from birth even the bare facilities available do not reach out to the female population. The

-
- (1) In 1981-82, Rajasthan was the ninth largest producer of cereals in the country and the third largest in gram production. The per capita availability of cereals and grams (pulses) was marginally lower than the National Average. As compared to the national norm (460 gm of cereals per person per day and 10 gms of gram per person per day). Rajasthan produced 440 gms and 9 gms respectively. This however, does not give the information on distribution of food. The best use of food surplus would be to provide a substantial noon meal to all children of Rajasthan, as proposed earlier

distribution of hospitals is urban biased with rural areas (79% population) having 19 hospitals compared to 170 in urban areas. In rural areas, medical cover is provided through community health, centres, primary health centres, sub-centres and mini PHC.

The shortage of lady doctors and para medical staff (particularly ANM's) and the unwillingness of the available female functionaries for rural areas (because of certain compulsions like marital residence, lack of security etc.) act as barriers to servicing rural female population, although some of the medical colleges give preferential treatment to girls from rural areas in admission policies.

Economic Activity

Agriculture and livestock farming is the mainstay of the population, providing a source of living to the people. Livestock which is around 49.49 million, outnumbers the human population of 34 million, which obviously means a sharing of the land and vegetation.

A large number of traditional handicrafts provide another means of livelihood. Industrialization is a high priority area. Small and Medium scale industries are being developed, besides some big undertakings.

The work participation rate of women of Rajasthan is lower than the national average. In 1981 only 9.4% women, compared to 50% men participated in work. Even in the rural areas the participation rate is only 10.7%. The participation rate of women including marginal workers is 21.7%. Among female main workers in Rajasthan, 66.65% are cultivators, 15.64% agricultural labourers, 3.13% in household industry and 14.58% in other work. Among female workers, a marginal shift is noticed

from 'agricultural farmers' to household and 'other workers'. An important aspect which affects the status of women is that three out of four female main workers are engaged in agriculture, 90% being cultivators, in contrast to some other states where landless labourers are increasing.

The dominant land owning castes in rural areas lay emphasis on continuity of the lineage and even resort to 'adoption' and 'ghar jamai' (resident son-in-law) system. The birth of a son is therefore prestigious for a women. The son preference stems from social, economic and religious reasons. The land ownership and the concomitant lineage system would be an important factor in high fertility rates and low status of the Girl Child (Ramabhadran 1984, P.35).

Raising the age at marriage through legal enactments alone is relatively doubtful, but raising the educational levels and employment potential of women, especially in non-agricultural occupations, can perhaps make a dent into the problem.

The work force participation rates for literate females in rural areas for all levels of education is definitely higher than in urban areas, it rises sharply with the level of education implying that female education has more favourable effect on participation rates in the rural areas, it has been noticed that the female work participation rates fall steeply both for rural and urban areas as one moves from illiterates to literates without educational levels and it continues to be extremely low till the middle stage. This could be attributed either to the fact that educated girls marry educated boys and fall out of the workforce, or less they are getting education their participation in the work force is low. however this appears to be "thresh hold point" beyond which female education is necessary to improve their participation rate (See Fig. 13 which pertains to the national situation).

FEMALE LABOUR PARTICIPATION RATES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS: 1977-78

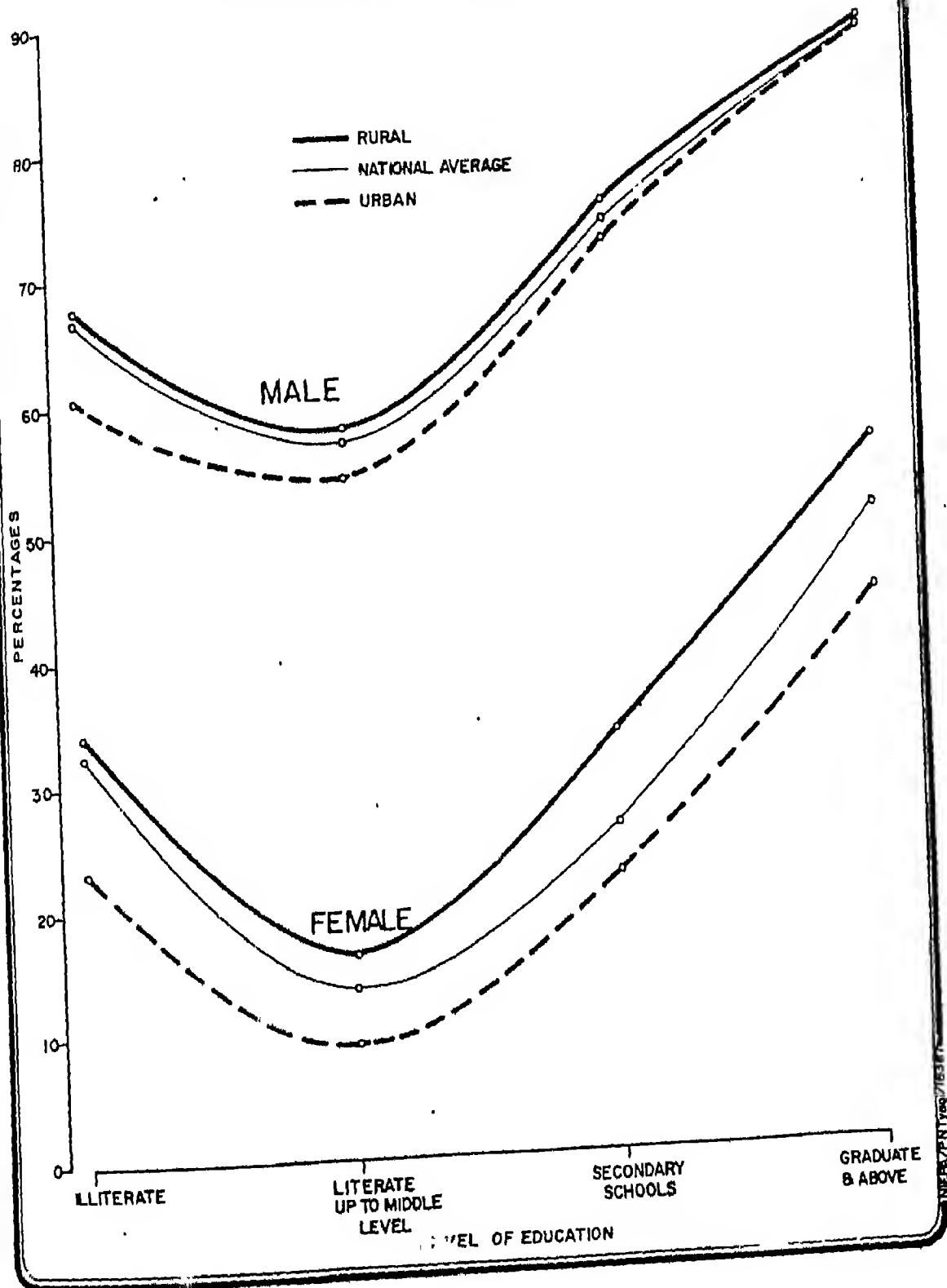


Fig 13

Low Valuation of Female Life

There is a popular saying in Rajasthan 'Pendo Bhalo na kosko, Peti bhalo na ek, Deno bhalo na baap ko, Sahib rakho tek', which runs down the birth of a female child and likens it to a curse.¹ Girls are unwelcome and treated with disdain or indifference amongst the dominant groups and non-tribals. The birth of a son is prestigious for a woman from social, economic and religious point of view. A comparative index of son preference of inter state variation shows 31.3 as the index of Rajasthan which is the highest in the country compared with 20.2 at the National level and 11.5 in Tamilnadu (Ramabhadran 1984).² According to the State Govt "in the present society male birth on which 'vansh' expansion depends is still given more traditional attachment and gets timely care, better and costly medical aid compared to the female child".

As a consequence of low valuation of female life at birth her childhood and adolescence are filled with misery on account of sheer neglect. High female mortality in the age group 0-4, 10-14 years and 15-19 years, show neglect of the female child and early unsafe pregnancies leading to maternal deaths.

Child Labour : The Invisible Girl Child

The incidence of child labour in rural areas in Rajasthan is the second highest in the country next only to Andhra Pradesh. In 1981, 8.6% boys and 8.4% girls below 14 years (rural) were listed as workers. The corresponding urban figures for Rajasthan are 1.6% for boys and 0.9% for girls.

-
1. Gahlot, S.S., 1986:
 2. Vide annex III p.23 replies by Directorate of Health & Medical Services - Rajasthan. Quoted by Ramabhadran 1984. The demographic implications of a son required to survive of father's age of 65 has been estimated (through a computer simulation model on son survivorship) to be an average family size of 6.3 children (David & David 1975), which is almost the average family size reported in 1972. (Registrar Generals Office).

Under reporting is very large in the case of girl child workers, whose contribution goes unnoticed. Bulk of the rural girls are engaged in sibling care, cooking, cleaning, fetching water, fodder and fuel, animal care besides assisting the families in sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting and carrying goods. Girls are seen as sharing 20% of the agricultural work of women (Siddiqui 1985, in Burra 1987).

In Rajasthan girls are involved in substantial numbers in the beedi making which is a health hazard. Approximately 6,000 are involved in gem polishing industry of Jaipur, and making of paper bags, bangles & garments, cotton pod shelling, groundnut pod shelling, hand embroidery, grain cleaning, processing of red chillies, block making, assembling electric and electronic items. Mostly girl workers remain invisible as they do not work in factories or farms outside family based production.¹ Paid or unpaid, it is work which keeps girls away from school and play and makes drudgery out of them. Little girls are denied a childhood, so to say, and they step into adult role much sooner than the boys. In most cases, the enrolled children do not attend or drop out from schools on account of compulsions of work; girls do, more so. If working girls are to be drawn to school, they must find a promise of a better future, as individuals and as workers. This would require consciously and carefully planned skill development programmes and inculcating a sense of self worth through curriculum. Special educational incentives alongwith universal provision of anganwadis and creches is a prerequisite of female enrolment and retention.

1. Shramshakti, Report of the National Commission on self employed women and women in the Informal Sector, New Delhi, June 1988.

Legislation on child labour is at best ineffective. Its implementation lacks seriousness and the socio-economic realities surrounding child workers need to be better understood. Unless rural households are brought above the poverty line it would be unrealistic to think of universal retention in schools. Further the economic value of children as income earners can and does lead to higher fertility rates. Schemes for raising the family income could lead to fertility moderation and improved school enrolment and retention (Ramabhadran 1984).

RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

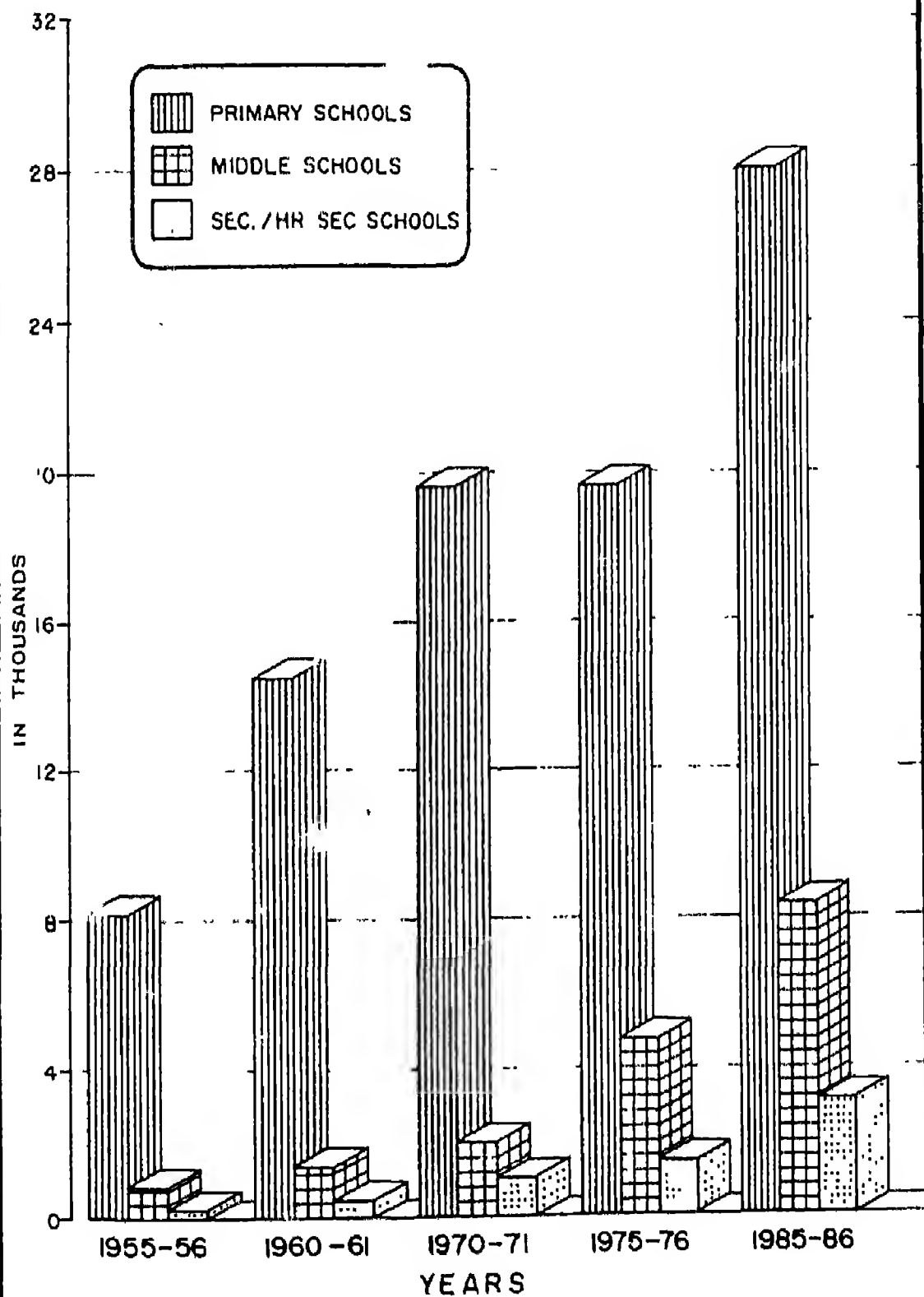


Fig. 14

ENROLMENT BY STAGES

(1955-56 — 1985-86)

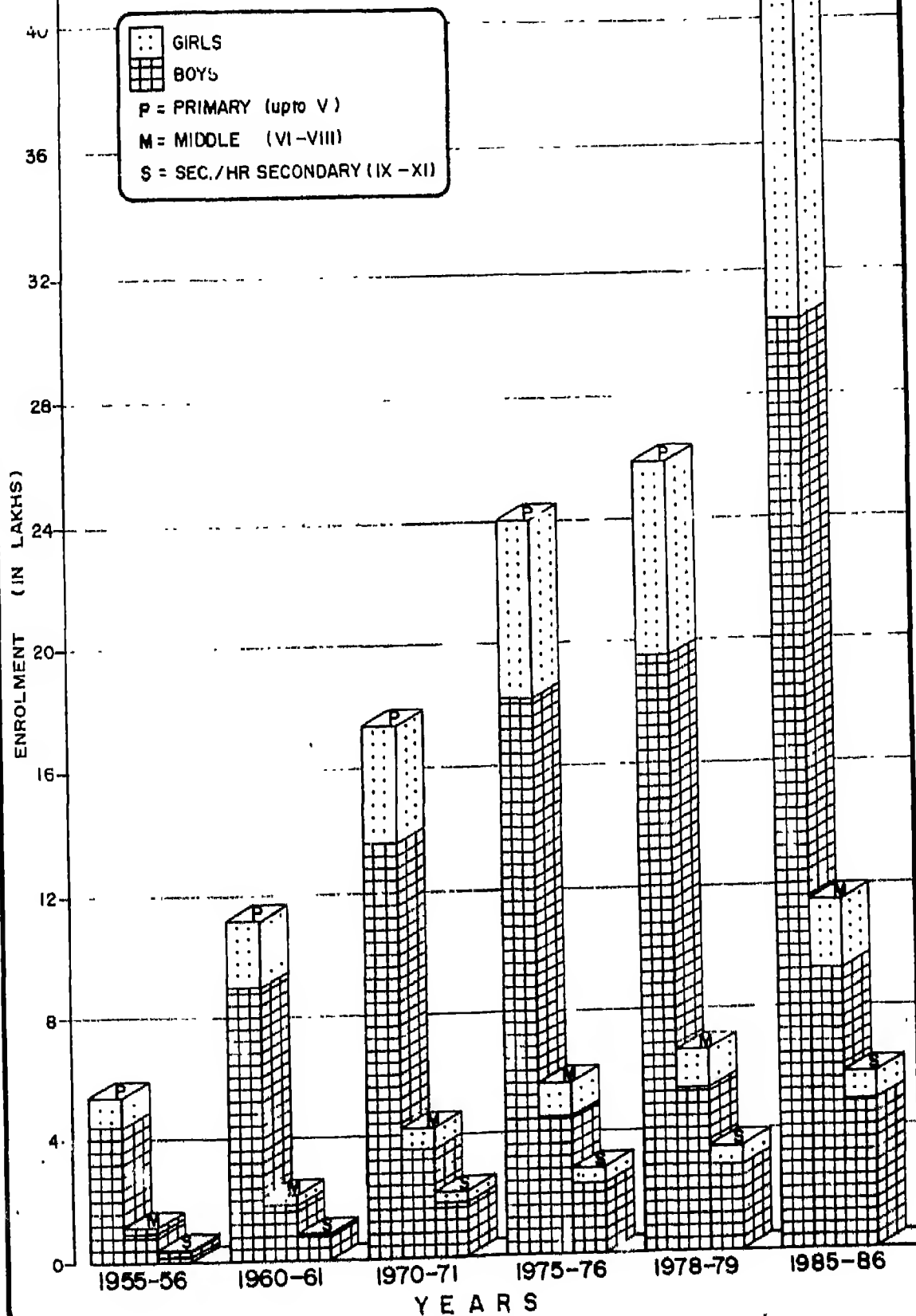


Fig. 15

CHAPTER III EDUCATION OF GIRLS : A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Rajasthan has made substantial progress in education in the last thirty years. Presently there are more than 6.2 million students receiving education in nearly 40,000 educational institutions. During 1955-56 and 1986-87 the number of primary schools have grown from 8186 to 25389 middle schools from 907 to 6695, and, secondary schools from 273 to 2162. The enrolments during this period have grown from 5.37 lakhs to 42.54 lakhs at the primary level; from 1.07 lakhs to 11.59 lakhs at the middle school (upper primary) stage; and from 0.40 lakh to 6.17 lakhs at the secondary level. (See Fig 14 & 15) Girls form about 27% of the total number of students. Education of women is "confined to urban areas, the position in rural areas is pitiable and the problem is more acute in tribal, hilly and desert areas, particularly among scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and linguistic minorities".¹

Rajasthan ranks the second lowest in overall literacy and in female literacy in the country (1981 Census) (See Figure 16 & 17) and Table 10 at Appendix). School enrolments present a similar trend. The state has the lowest female enrolments both at the primary and the middle school, (See Figure 18) for general populations, and for the SC/ST groups. The participation rate of girls in primary education is 49.66% (Gross Enrolment Ratio) and goes down to 16.30% at the middle and 6.66% at the secondary stage. (See Table No.21, 22, 23 at Appendix). The inter-district and rural urban divide is sharp. Male-female disparities are relatively lower in higher education. Educational provision for women in general and rural girls in particular is low.

1. Women's Education in Rajasthan", Status Paper, Directorate of Elementary and Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner, January, 1989.

LITERACY RATES 1981

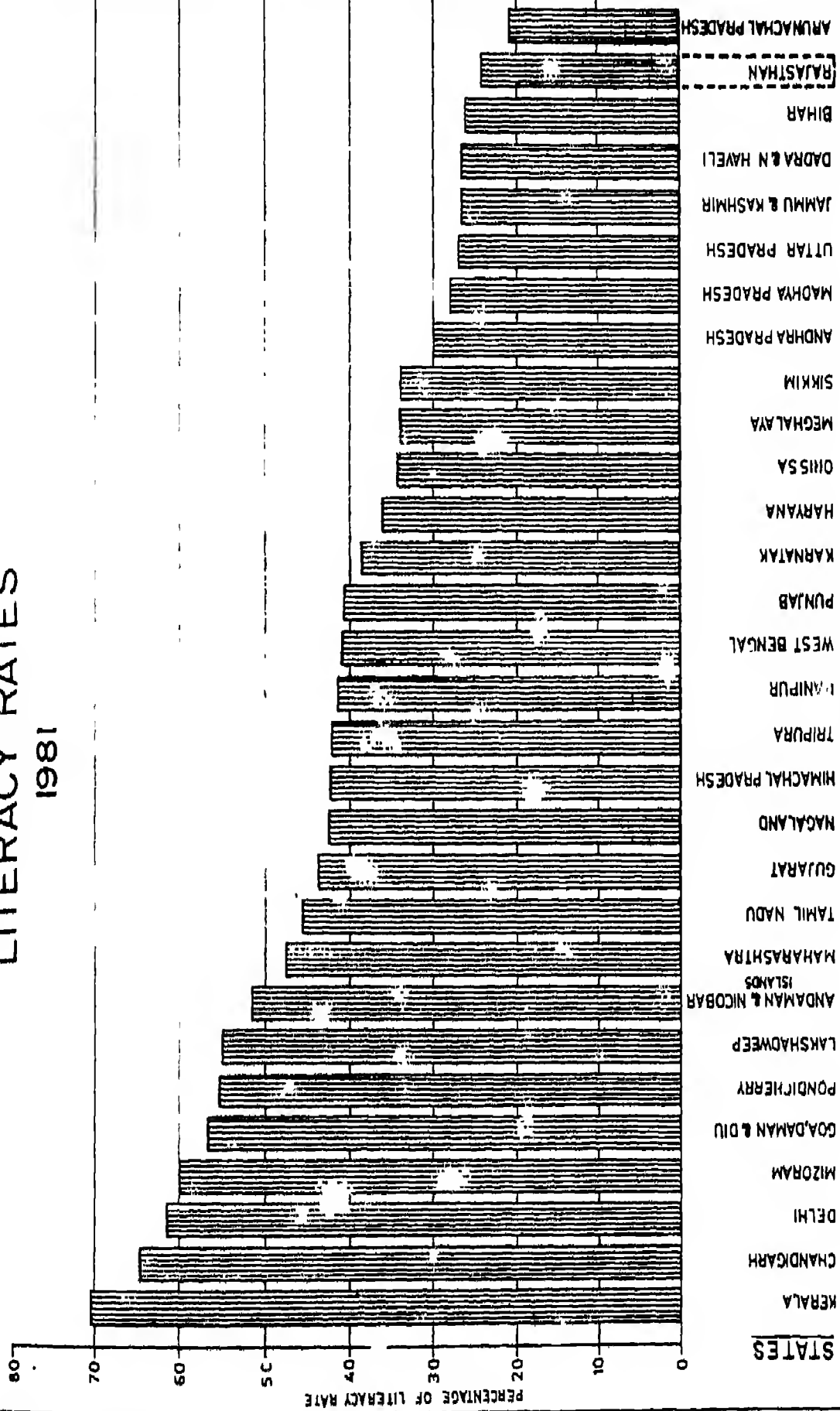


Fig. 16

FEMALE LITERACY RATES

1981

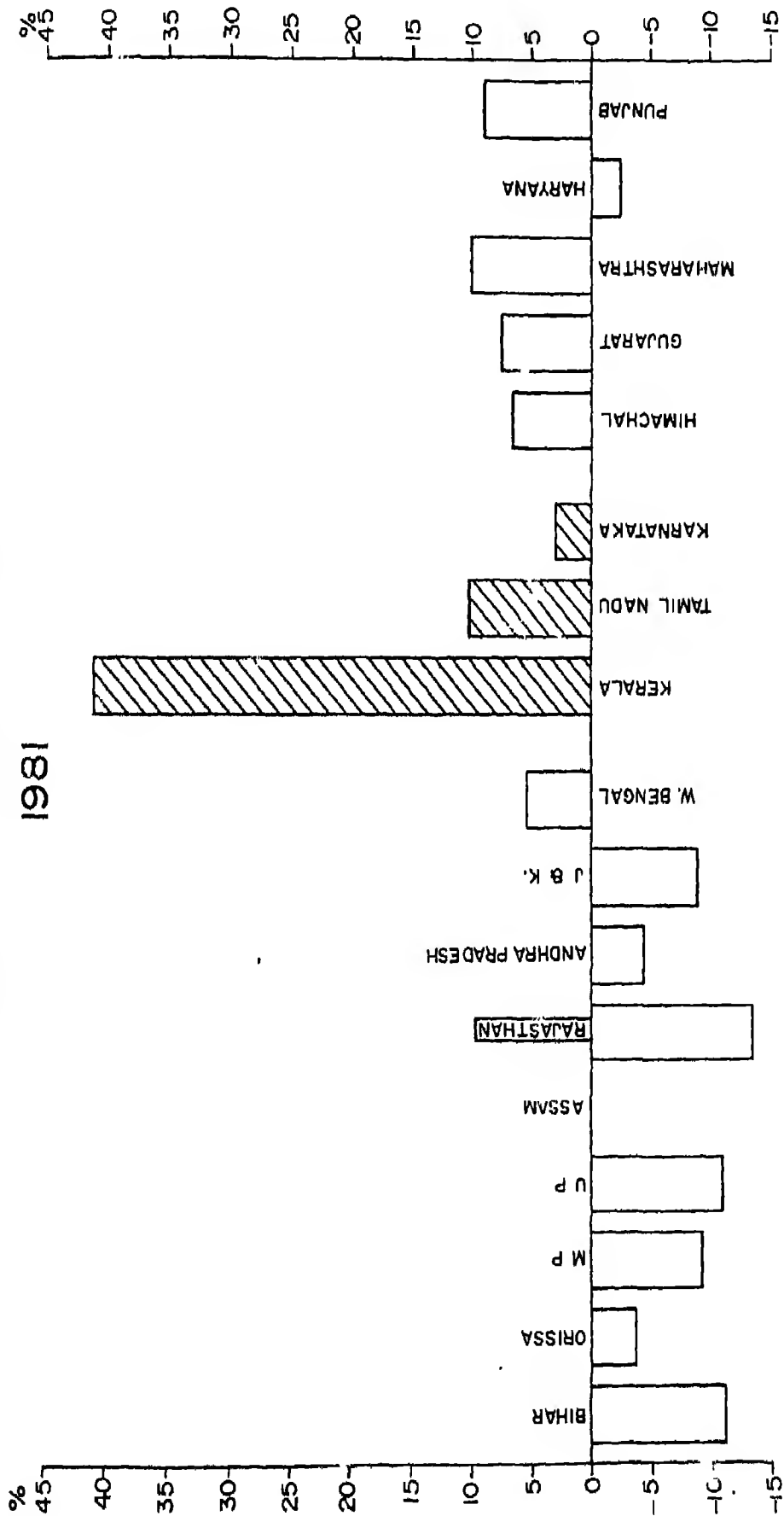


Fig. 17

GIRLS EDUCATION-1984

PRIMARY & MIDDLE ENROI MENT

PER LAKH OF FEMALE POPULATION

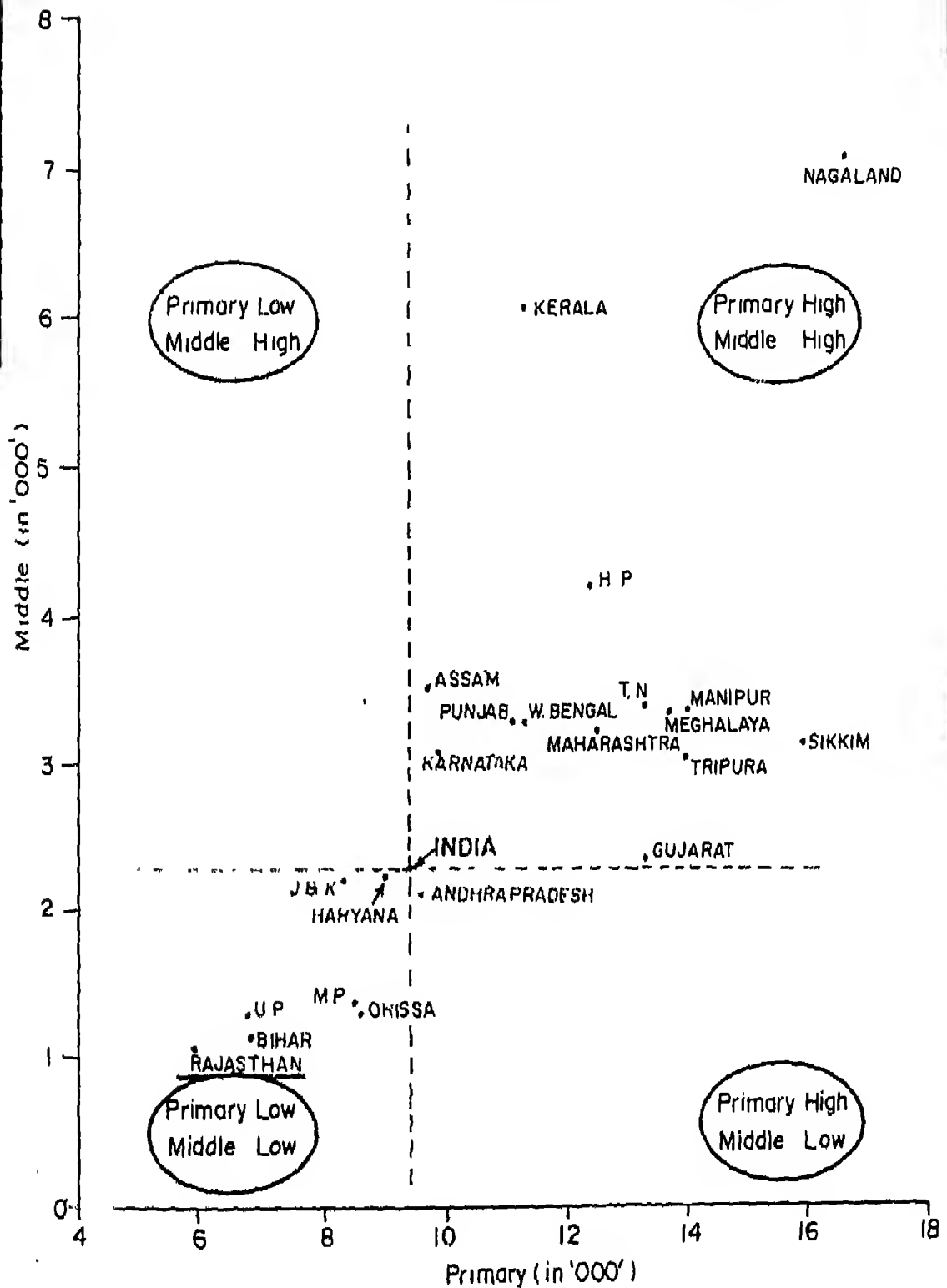


Fig. 18

FEMALE LITERACY

Female literacy is considered to be a more sensitive index of social development as compared to overall literacy rates. Female literacy is negatively related with fertility rates, population growth rates, infant and child mortality and shows a positive association with female age at marriage, life expectancy, participation in modern sectors of the economy and above all with female enrolments. Literate and educated rural women show higher labour participation rates and are perhaps a better investment.

The literacy rate percent in Rajasthan grew from 14.4% to 36.30% for males and from 3% to 11.42% for female between 1951-81. The overall literacy rates of 24.38% for Rajasthan is slightly lower than the national average for women. The interdistrict variations in female literacy range between 3.70% in Barmer to 22.02% in Ajmer. Rural female literacy rates vary from 1.64% in Jaisalmer to 8.50% in Ganganagar, and touches a low 0.23% for S.C. rural females and S.T rural females in certain districts (See Figures 19-26 and appendix Table No.13, 14 and 15).

The urban female literacy ranges between 20.92 in Sikar to 48.12 in Banswara and is as high as 44.05% in Ajmer, 44.04% in Udaipur, 43.80 in Dungarpur, 41.14% in Ajmer and 38.13% in Jaipur.

Rural female literacy is lower in the arid region, which also has low population density barring Ganganagar district where Rajasthan Canal Project and its colonization programme has had a positive effect.

Crude projections of the existing trend of progress in literacy between 1971-81 rings the warning alarm for the nation as a whole. Rajasthan's future scenario is the most grim.

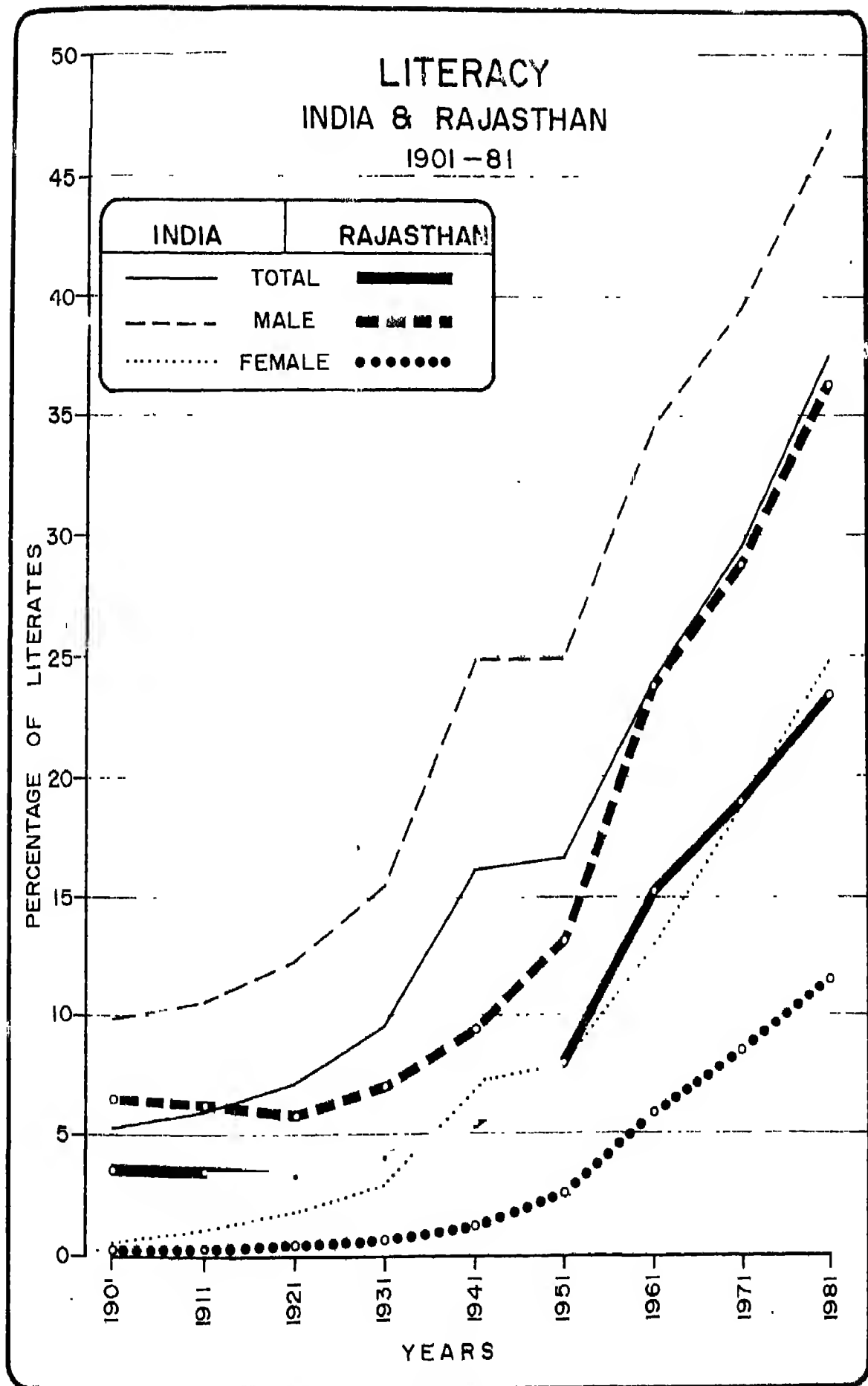


Fig. 19

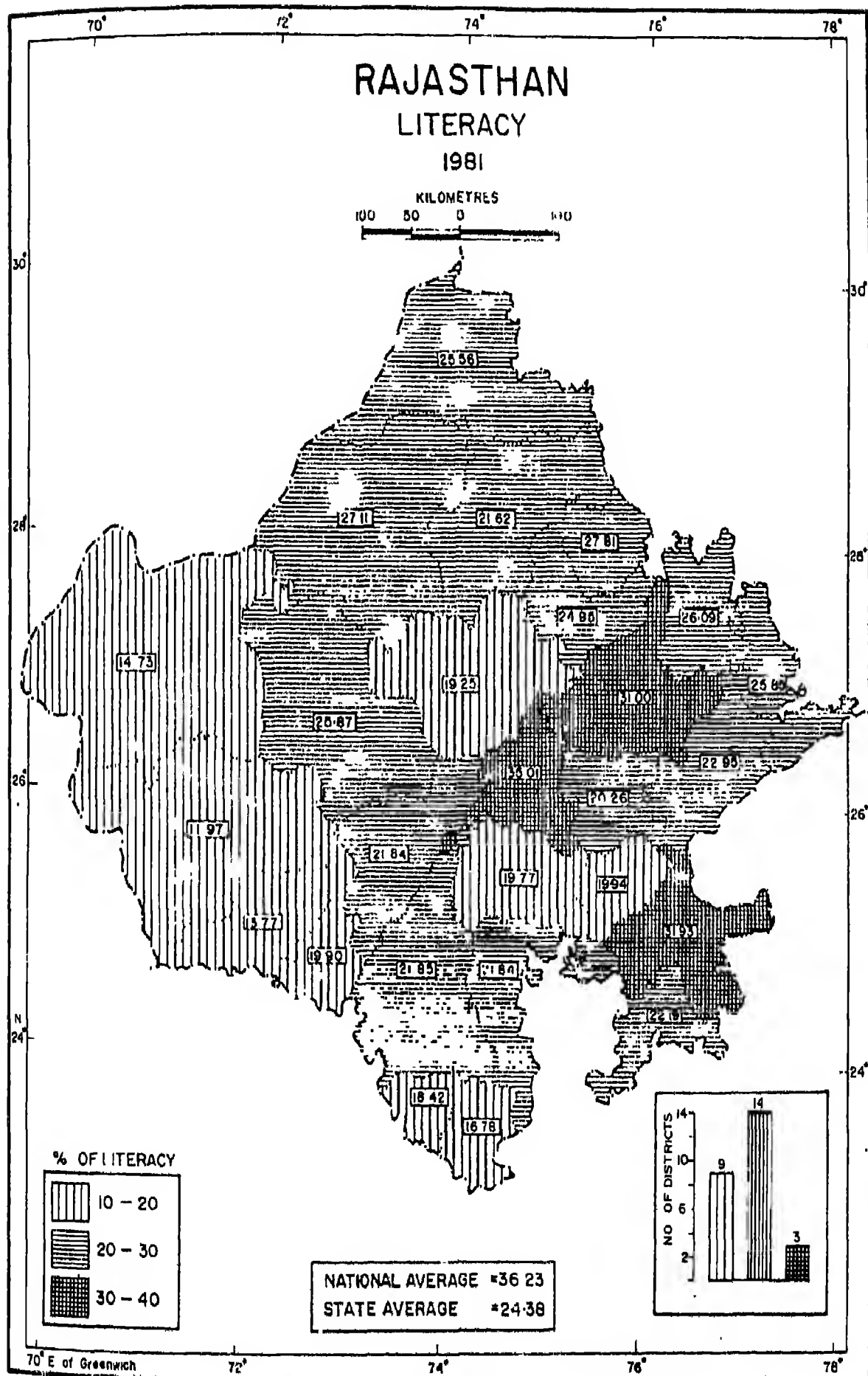


Fig.20

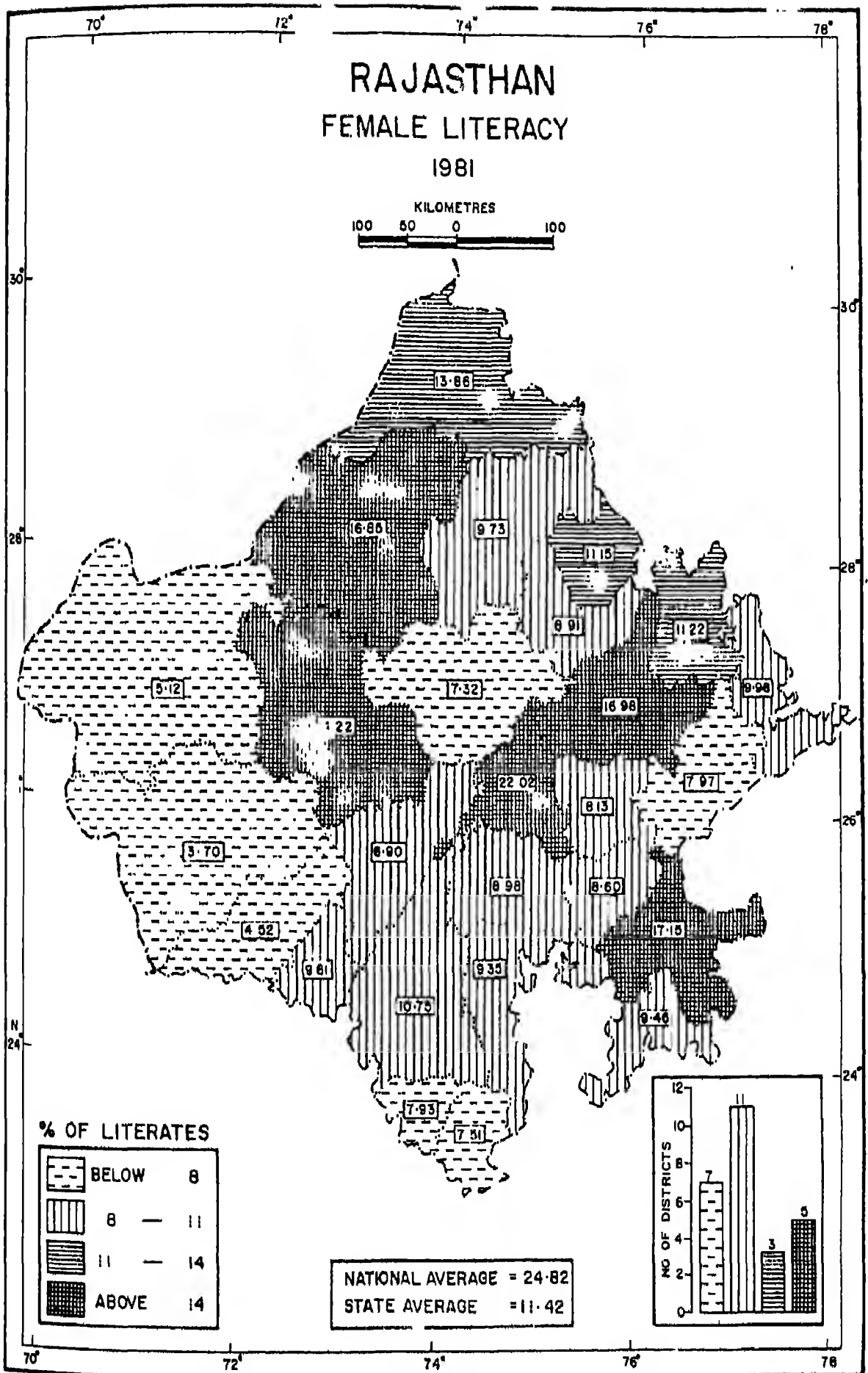


Fig. 21

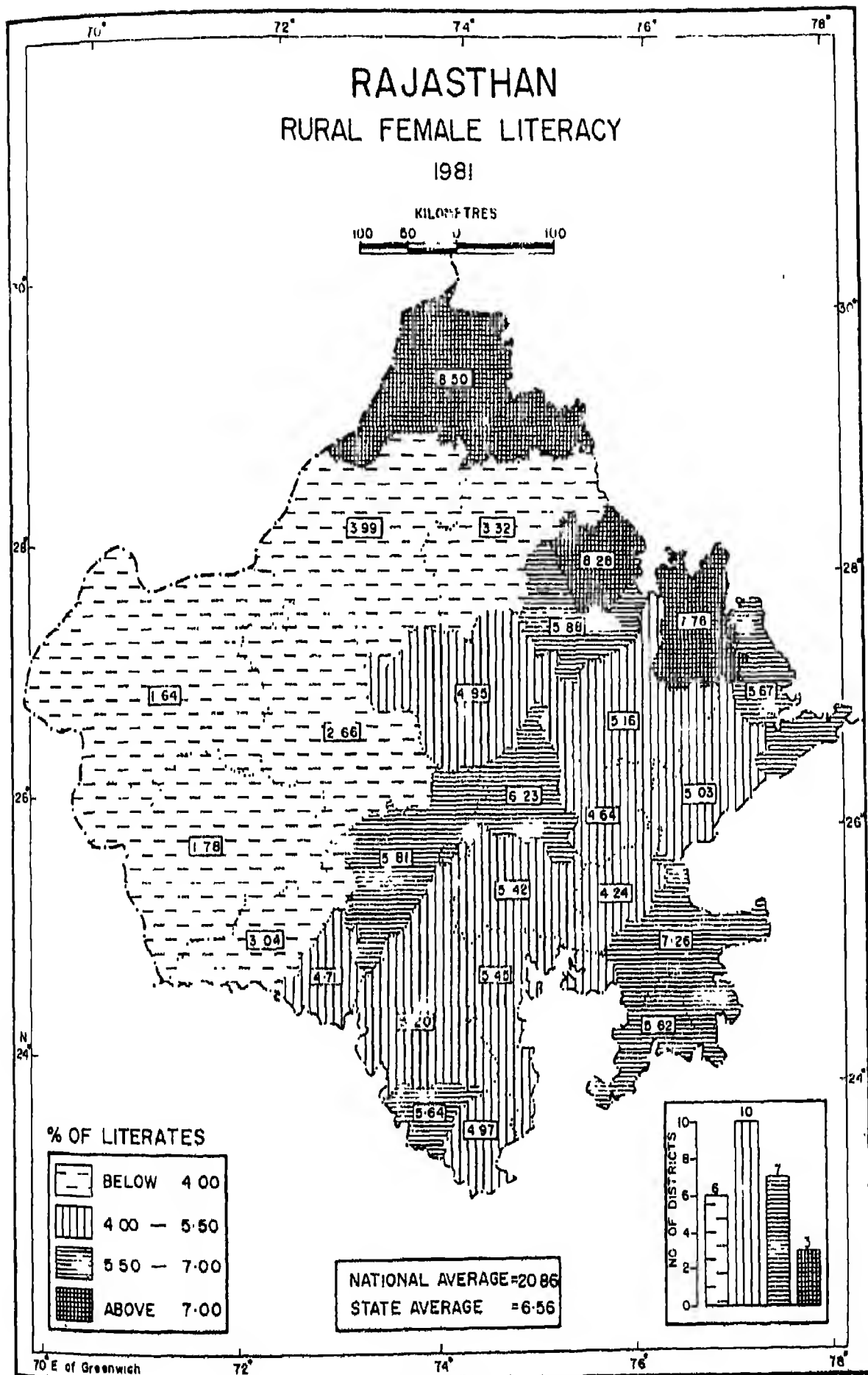


Fig. 22

RAJASTHAN LITERACY RATE BY DISTRICTS AND BY SEX

1981

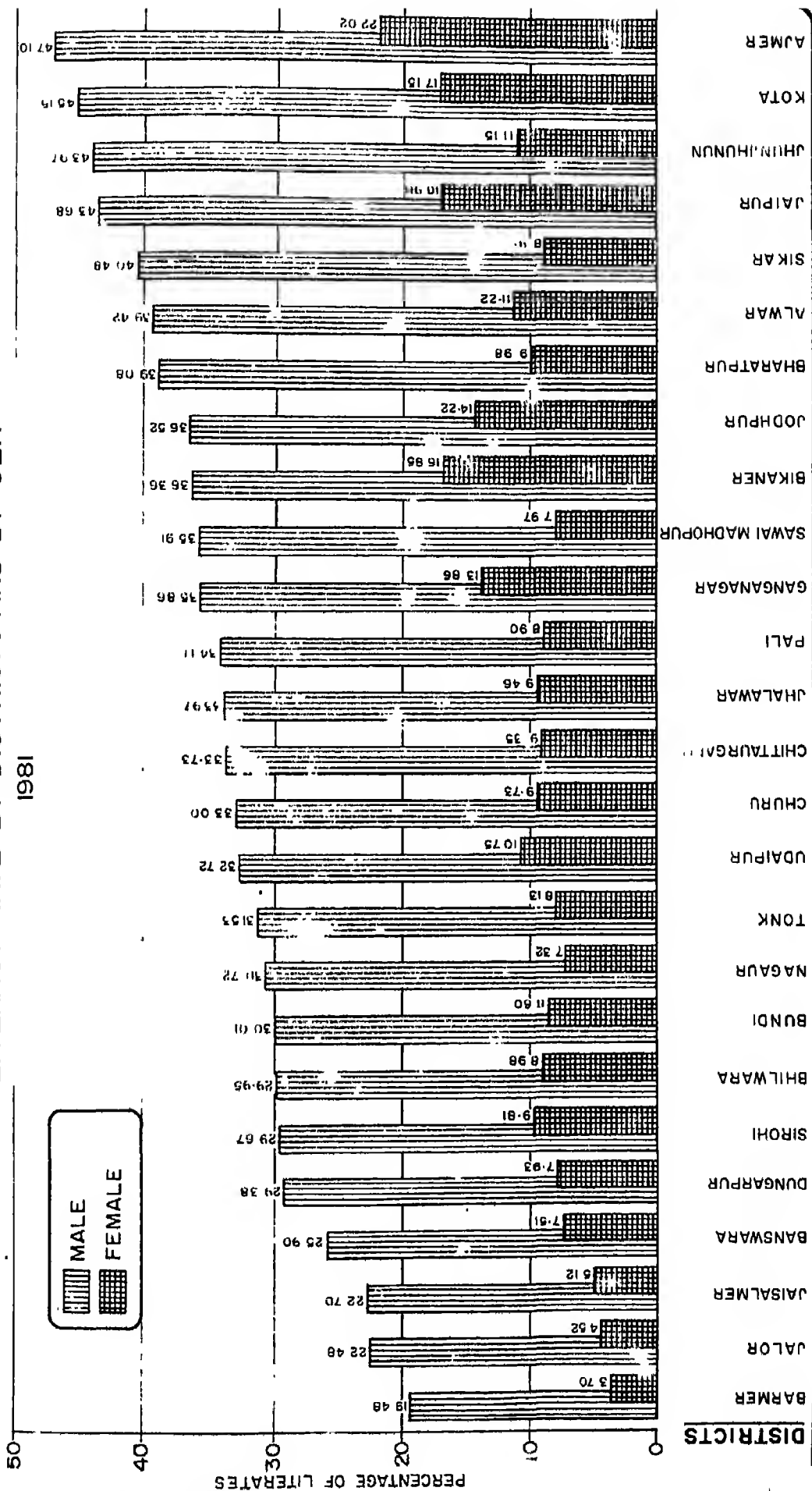


Fig 23

RAJASTHAN

LITERACY RATE BY DISTRICTS AND BY SEX SCHEDULED CASTES

1951

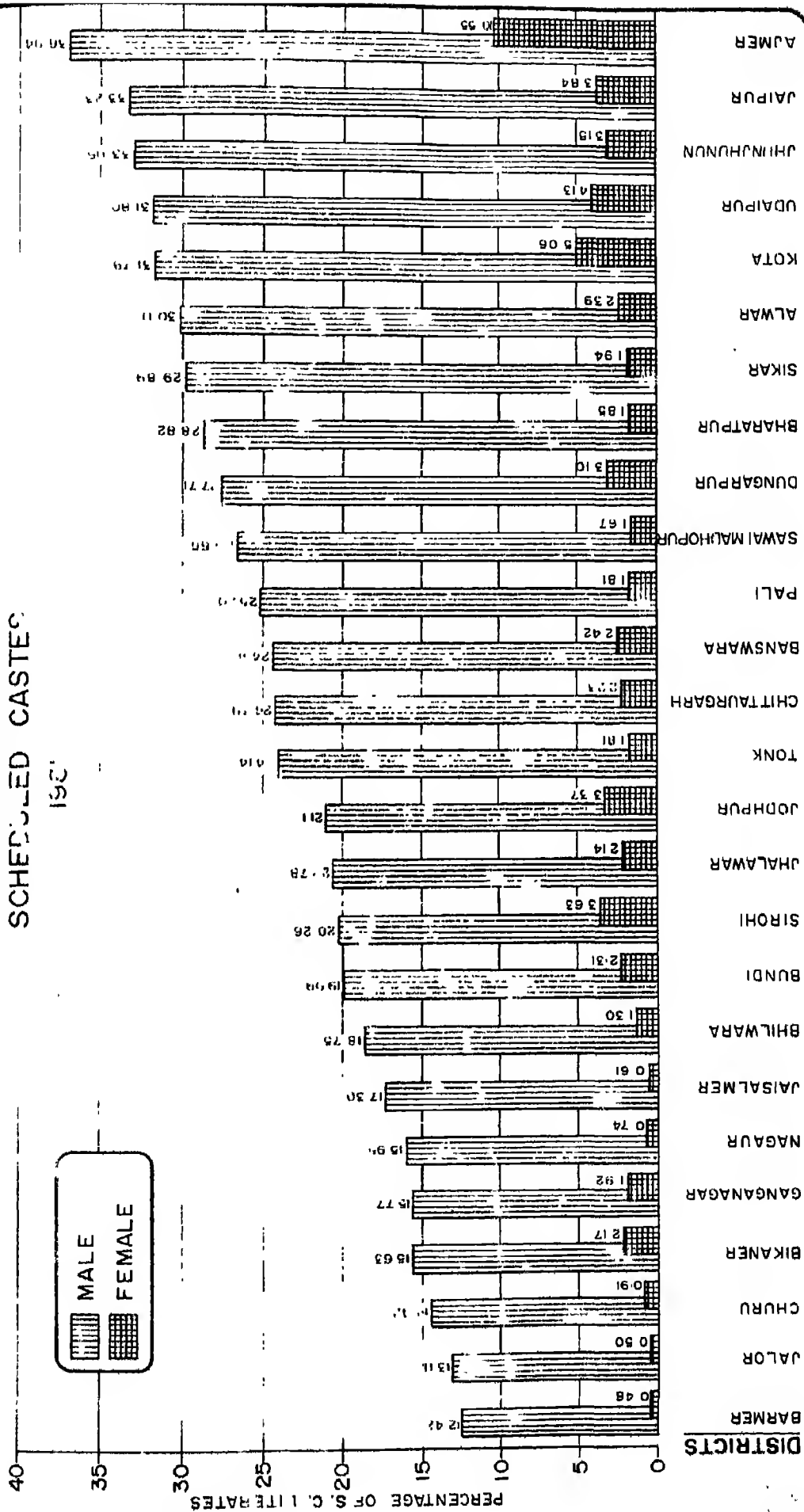
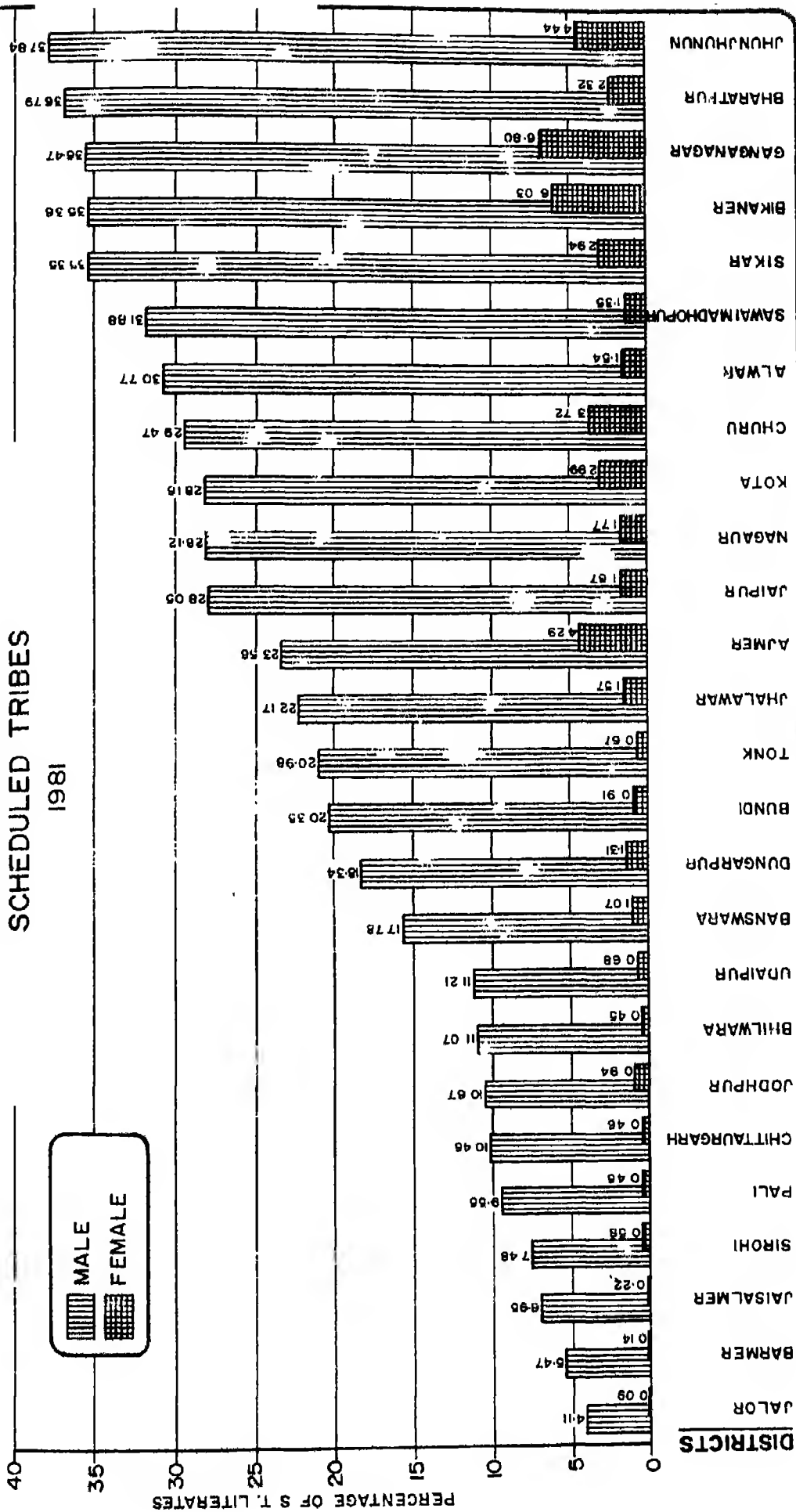


Fig. 24

RAJASTHAN LITERACY RATE BY DISTRICTS AND BY SEX SCHEDULED TRIBES

1981

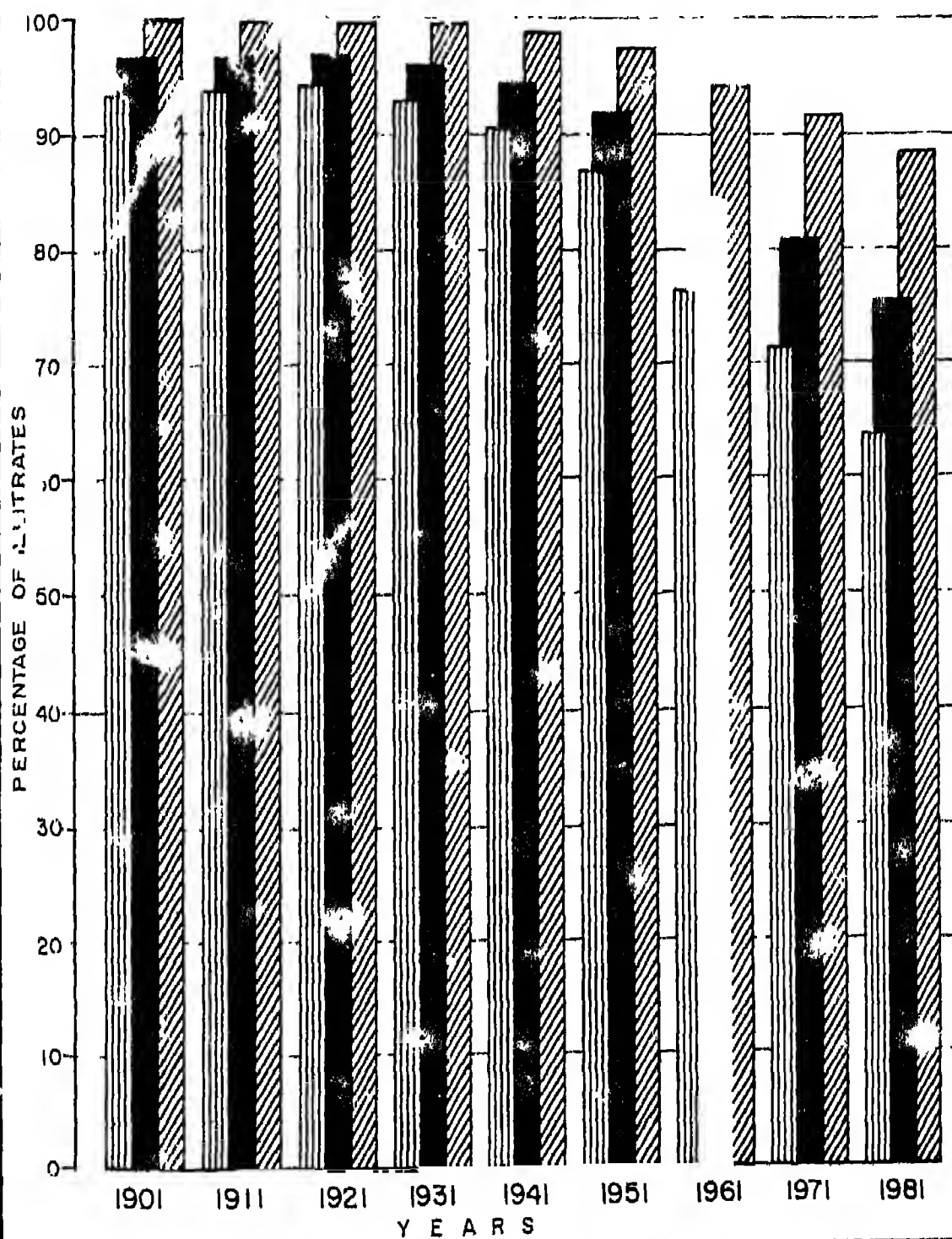


CS-0-3

RAJASTHAN

ILLITERACY

1901 - 81



MALE

TOTAL

FEMALE

Fig. 26

According to a study, India as a whole would take more than 7 decades to attain full literacy (for population excluding 0-4 years). For male universal literacy it would take a little more than 5 decades and for females around ten decades, for urban people 5.5 decades, to universalise literacy. Rajasthan is expected to take 11.4 decades as a whole; for males 6.4 decades, females 24.9 decades; rural population 16.8 decades and urban 7.5 decades. In some states female literacy is expected to surpass male literacy according to the projected scenario. This may or may not happen. Likewise it is considered unrealistic to assume that a given sex difference in literacy will persist indefinitely into the future or should be allowed to persist. For Rajasthan however, the male female gap in literacy is not only large but appears to be widening further, See Figure 19 (Sharma and Rutherford-1987).

Looking at the age specific literacy rates, female literacy presents a dismal picture both in terms of the national averages and in comparison with Kerala, Rajasthan's low performance in all age groups under reference can be accounted for by the widespread phenomenon of early marriages and child marriages. By 14 years 18.33% are reported as married and in 15-19 years 64.6% females are married. (See Table 9 at Appendix).

Girls' Enrolments

Primary

Primary enrolments have expanded eightfold during 1956-57 to 1986-87 in Rajasthan; from 5.37 lakhs to 42.54 lakhs. The percentage of enrolled children has gone up from 24.1 to 83.01 during this period. For boys, the numbers have grown from 4.39 lakhs to 30.23 lakhs and their enrolment ratio has shot up from 37.7% in 1956-57 to 114.23% in 1986-87. Girls enrolments have gone up twelve times during the same period from 0.98 lakhs to 12.31 lakhs but their enrolment rate percent has moved up to 49.66% only in 1986-87 from a low of 9.1% in 1955-56. The

RAJASTHAN ENROLMENT RATIO BY DISTRICTS AND BY SEX 6 - 10 YEARS 1986

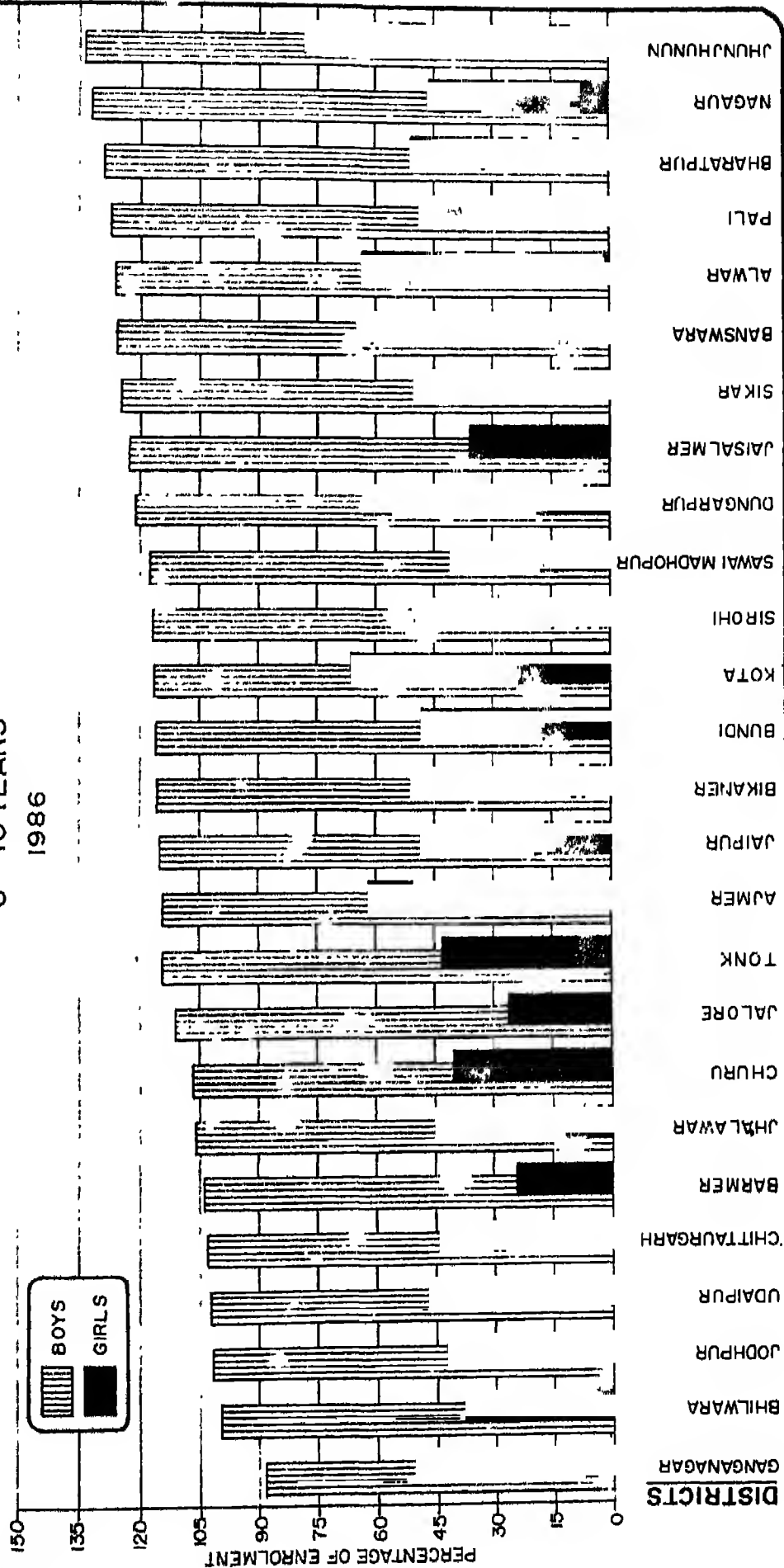


Fig. 27

RAJASTHAN

ENROLMENT RATIO BY DISTRICTS AND BY SEX 11-13 YEARS 1986

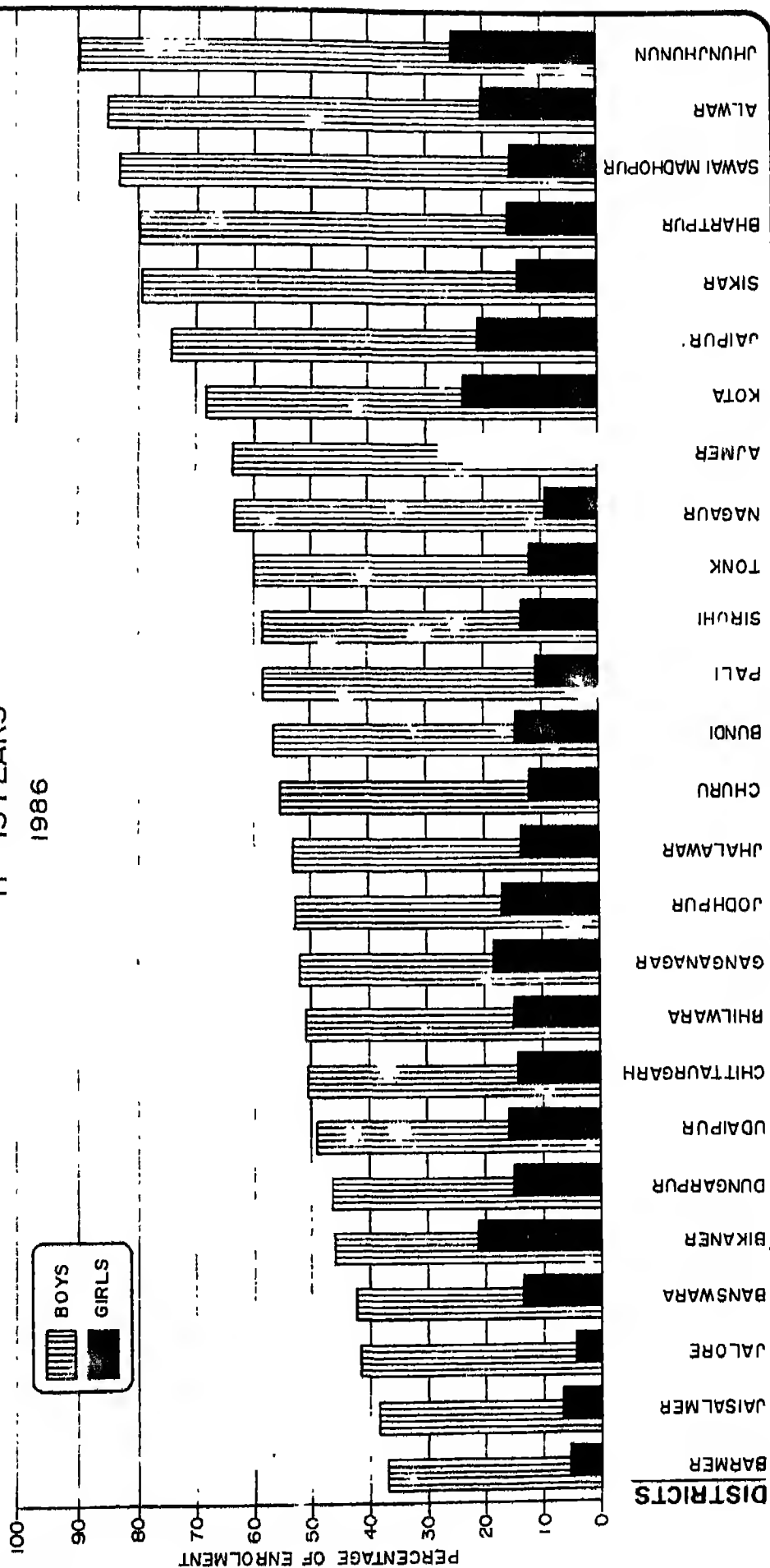


Fig 28

RAJASTHAN ENROLMENT RATIO BY DISTRICTS AND BY SEX 14-17 YEARS 1986

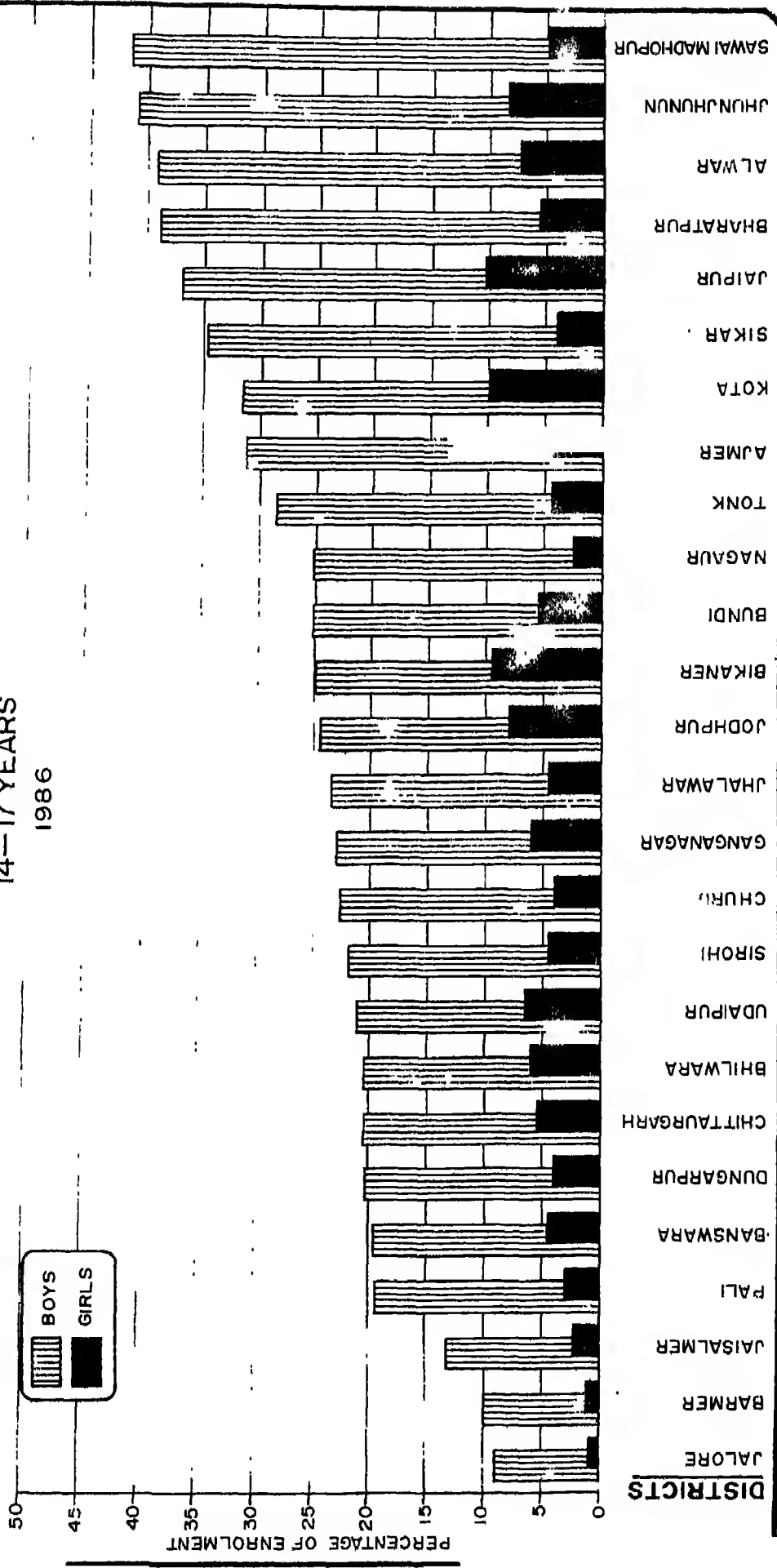


Fig. 29

enrolment percentage increase was 76.53 for boys and only 40.56 for girls for this period. The enrolment ratios for girls in Grades I-V range from 24.41% in Barmer, 26.59% in Jalore, 36.06% in Jaisalmer, to 62.56% in Ajmer, 63.77% in Alwar, 66.34% in Kota and 78.73% in Jhunjhunu. The total number of non-enrolled girls in this age group is 1,247,300 (See Table No.25 at Appendix).

Presently, girls form around 29% of primary enrolments. In rural areas girls account for 25% of the children enrolled in classes I-V in rural areas compared to 38% in urban areas. The inter-district variations of girls as proportion of total number of students range from 14.5% in Barmer to 32.98% in Ganganagar for rural areas, and, from 24.19% in Jodhpur to 47.31% in Bikaner for urban areas. Barring Jodhpur, in all districts the percentage of girls to total enrolments is more than thirty-three. Among S.C. students at this level, the percentage of girls is the lowest 12.21% in Bikaner (rural) and the highest i.e. 42% in Ajmer (urban). The percentage of S.T. girls to the total number of S.T. students at primary level is the lowest 6.25% in Bikaner (rural), and, 43.69% in Banswara (urban) (See Table No.30 at appendix for districtwise comparisons).

Low enrolment of girls at the primary level pulls down the state average for children in this age group. Unless some major measures are taken to enrol and retain girls, Rajasthan may not be able to achieve universal enrolments even for age group 6-11 years for Grades I to V by 1995.

Middle

For classes VI-VIII, the total enrolments have grown more than ten times during 1955-56 and 1986-87. In the same period the enrolment of boys have grown from 0.96 lakh to 2.28 lakhs. The enrolment ratios for boys have moved up from 15.3% to 62.17% whereas the corresponding figures for girls have grown

from 2% to 16.30% only. The inter-district variations in enrolment ratios for boys range from 37.10 in Barmer, 38.73 in Jaisalmer, 41.30% in Jalore, 42.30% in Banswara to 74.75% in Jaipur, 79.79% in Sikar, 79.87% in Bharatpur, 85.53% in Alwar, 90.03% in Jhunjhunu and 81% in Ajmer. Girls enrolment percentages range from 4.56% in Jalore, 5.23% in Barmer, 6.79% in Jaisalmer, to 21.07% in Jaipur, 21.25% in Bikaner, 23.72% in Kota, and 25.35% in Jhunjhunu. Low female enrolments at this level again pull down the State average for classes VI-VIII, making the task of UEE very difficult (See Figure 28 and Table No.26 at Appendix).

Further, girls form 12.16% of the total enrolment in classes VI-VIII, 34.49% in urban areas and only 19.75% in rural areas, the corresponding figures for S.T. girls being 7.04% and 20.87%. The percentage of girls among S.C range from 1.33% in Jodhpur (rural) to 25.20% in Ajmer (urban) and among S.T. from 1.38% in Jalore to 40.64% in Banswara (urban) (See Table 30 at appendix for districtwise comparisons).

The number of non-enrolled girls in Classes VI-VIII as on 30 September 1986 was 1,164,100.

Non-enrolled Girls and the NFE¹

In 1986-87, of the estimated 2.5 million girls in Rajasthan in the age group corresponding to Grades I-V, only 49.66% were enrolled and about 1.25 million were still outside school. In Grades VI-VIII, only 0.23 million (16.6%) of the estimated girl population of 1.4 million were enrolled and about 1.25 million were still outside school. In Grades VI-VIII, only 0.23 million (16.6%) of the estimated girl population of 1.4

1. As on 30 September 1986, 206,400 boys and 177,700 girls were enrolled in NFE. The number of centres have grown from 216 in 1975-76 to 10083 in 1986-87. See Pragati Prativedan 1975-87 on non-formal education programme in Rajasthan, SIERT, Udaipur.

million were enrolled leaving 1.16 million not in school. Of the total of 2.4 million out of school girls in the elementary age group, only 177, were enrolled in NFE centres, leaving another 2.3 million to be catered for by education. Considering that girls enrolment ratio of 49.66% includes overage and underage girls, planning strategies would have to be pitched accordingly for the achievement of UEE in Rajasthan. (See Tables No. 31, 32, 33 and 34 at Appendix).

Educational Wastage at Elementary Stage

There is heavier drop-out among girls compared to boys both at the primary and the middle stage. Comparative figures for Kerala are far lower and indicate the well being of their educational system. The drop out rates of Rajasthan show a small decrease since 1977-78, a trend that needs to be further strengthened. For drop-out Rates at Primary and Middle Stages in Rajasthan and Kerala during 1977-78 and 81-82, see Table below.

Dropout Rate Percent at Elementary Stage in Rajasthan and Kerala 1977-78 and 1981-82

1977-78						1981-82					
Primary			Middle			Primary			Middle		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Rajasthan											
55.5	61.7	57.0	72.7	77.6	74.0	47.6	57.1	50.0	67.9	75.7	70.1
Kerala											
6.6	12.2	9.4	46.6	47.9	47.2	9.4	10.7	10.1	23.3	23.8	23.0

Source : Women in India - A Statistical Profile - 1988
Department of Women and Child Development,
MHRD, New Delhi. pp 73.75.

The net educational deficit amounts to (catering for additional) 2.5 million girls during the VIII Five Year Plan Period (1990-95) through enhanced provision of formal and non-formal education for universalising elementary education among girls in Rajasthan.

Secondary Education

The total enrolments at the secondary/higher secondary stage, have moved from 0.40 lakh to 6.17 lakh and for girls from 0.03 lakh to 1.07 lakh during the last three decades. In 1986-87, 27.69% boys and 6.33% girls of the relevant age group were attending higher secondary schools in classes IX-XI/XII. The enrolment rates for boys in the secondary age group range from 10.09% in Barmer, 13.23% in Jaisalmer to 40.90% in Jhunjhunu, 41.65% in Sawaimadhopur. For girls, the enrolments range from 1.20% Barmer and 13.46% in Ajmer (See Figure 29 and Table No.27 at appendix).

For the state as a whole, girls formed 8.18% of the total number of students in rural areas and 25.09% in urban areas in classes IX-X; the corresponding figures for S.C girls range from 0.86% in Nagaur (rural) to 29.64% in Bikaner (urban) and from 1.37 in Barmer to 28.24 in Bikaner (urban) at the senior secondary stage. In classes XI-XII, girls form 8.24% of the total in rural areas and 19.37% in urban areas respectively. Sawai Madhopur (rural) has the lowest percentage 0.90% of S.C. girls and Bikaner (urban) has the highest proportion of 34.62%, the corresponding figures for S.T. girls being 1.21% in Bundi and 23.08 in Bikaner (urban).

Sex typing of Curriculum

Further, girls are concentrated in arts courses at the secondary level. In 1986-87, girls formed about 30% of the total

number of students offering arts courses, 6.87% of commerce students and about 12% of the science students. (See Tables No.28 and 29 at Appendix). Low participation of girls in science stream, leads to two main consequences: (a) girls close their options for participating in higher professional and technical education/occupations like engineering, medicine, architecture, computer sciences and management and a large number of other science/maths based occupations, and (b) there is a shortage of women science and mathematics teachers for middle and secondary schools.

The vocational courses being offered in over 20 senior secondary schools are largely feminine gender typed courses like food preservation, creches and elementary education management, stenography, library and information science, textiles. Only two schools are offering maintenance of domestic appliances and radio/T.V. repairs, and, one is offering sericulture. As only less than 2% senior secondary schools are located in rural areas, no thought has perhaps been given to rural vocations like agriculture, dairying, animal husbandry etc.

Low Provision, Low Access and Rural Lag

The educational deprivation of the girls child is a part of overall rural deprivation. Rajasthan has 34968 inhabited villages of varying population size (1981) and only 25,389 rural primary schools and 6,695 middle schools/sections.

Further the revenue villages are often a conglomeration of more than one habitation in 1986-87, only 75.23% of 51,764 habitations were served by the existing primary schools/sections, covering 92.90% of the population of the state. Only 77% of the population and 65% of the habitations were served with an upper primary school/section. (See Figures 31 & 32 and Table No.56 for inter-district variations at Appendix).

As on 13th September 1986, 9, 218(7.81%) habitations were not served by existing/proposed primary schools/sections. The population without any schooling facility numbered 1,151,081 (3.66%) Districts like Ganganagar, Jaisalmer and Barmer showed between 60 to 70% habitations covered by primary schools, only five districts - Sikar, Alwar, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Jhunjhunu and Churu, showed above 90% habitations covered by schools. At the middle stage 30.4% or 15,775 habitations were unserved by existing and proposed upper primary sections. 54,44,510 population (17.32%) were unserved by a middle school. Only Jhunjhunu and Bharatpur show above 90% habitation coverage; Alwar, Dungarpur, Sikar, Jaipur and Dholpur have between 84.88% habitations covered. The situation of Jaisalmer is the poorest with only about 17.18% of the habitations having an upper primary school in Barmer about 34% habitations are served. Even Bikaner and Pali show only around 40% coverage of habitations by middle schools¹.

There are only 2997 schools exclusively for girls i.e. 7.61% of the 39378 educational institutions at the school stage.

At the primary level there are only 5.32% girls schools in the state, their share being further lower (3.92%) in rural areas. At the upper primary (middle) level, only 12.32% schools are meant for girls only, the proportion in rural areas being 11.29%. It is argued that, in principle, both boys and girls schools are open to children of both sexes, yet considering the highly sex segregated rural society in Rajasthan co-education, at this stage, appears to be a major deterrent to participation of rural girls, especially at the upper primary level. Further, the number of upper primary schools being so small (6695) in rural areas, provision is highly deficient from the point of view

1. Directorate of primary and secondary education, Bikaner, Rajasthan 1986-87.

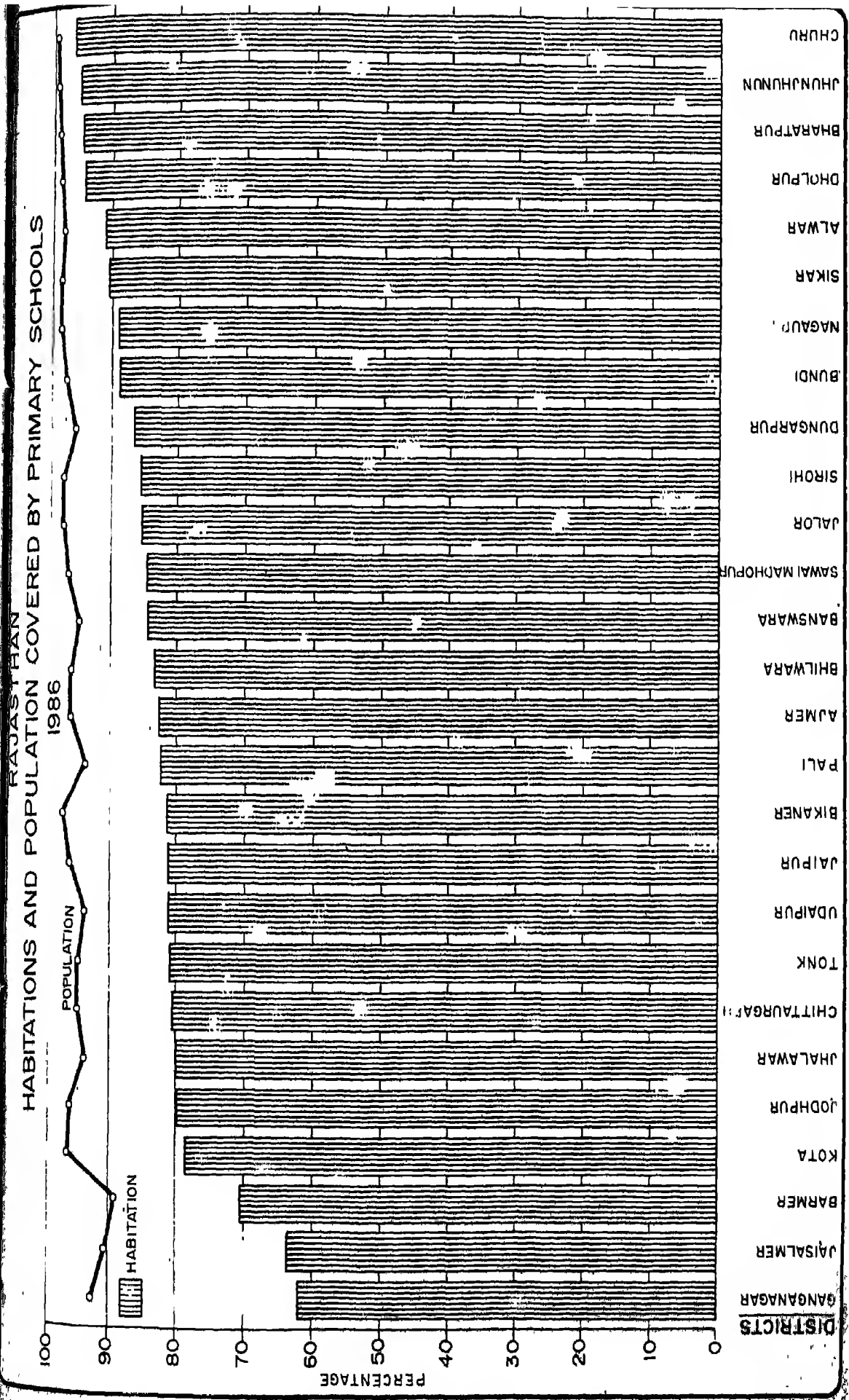


Fig.30

RAJASTHAN HABITATIONS AND POPULATION COVERED BY UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS 1986

HABITATION
POPULATION

PERCENTAGE

DISTRICTS

JAISALMER

BARMER

BIKANER

PALI

JODHPUR

JALOR

GANGANAGAR

CHURU

SIROHI

KOTA

JHALAWAR

BUNDI

BANSWARA

CHITTAURGARH

UDAIPUR

NAGAUR

SAWAI MADHOPUR

TONK

AJMER

BHILWARA

DHOLPUR

JAIPUR

SIKAR

DUNGARPUR

ALWAR

BHARATPUR

JHUNJHUNUN

Fig. 31

of UEE. Girls in rural areas would not be able to avail of even this meagre provision, when the middle school is located outside the village.

At the secondary level, half the schools in urban areas are exclusively meant for girls but only 7.42% of rural secondary schools are girls schools. The position is similar at the senior secondary stage, girls institutions forming 27.10% of the total in urban areas and only 1.30% in rural areas.

Higher and secondary education of girls is largely an urban elite, middle-class phenomena. Participation of girls at these levels is relatively much higher compared to the small base at the elementary stage. For the State as a whole girls form 28% of the students in classes I-V. 19.75% in classes VI-VIII, 16.82% in classes IX-X, 16.42% in classes XI-XII (the corresponding rate percent for rural girls are 24.9% 12.16%, 8.18% and 8.24%) Considering this narrow base, girls forming around 20.3% of the students in higher education (which is completely urban located) shows the large rural urban gap in educational opportunity. Rural girls do not go beyond primary school, that too if it is located right near the house.

Reaching a distant middle school is difficult for them. But even where such provision is made, girls are not sent due to early marriage and onset of puberty. The chances for rural girls to get secondary education are few and almost nil as far as higher education is concerned, especially, in the absence of safe/adequate residential facilities at the secondary stage and in higher education. The situation of SC/ST girls is still worse.

There is, thus a situation of both low 'supply' and low 'demand'. And, enhanced supply may not automatically create more demand. The attitudinal barriers to girls' education and freedom of movement are formidable.

As Tab . No.21 at appendix shows male/female gaps are closing at the two ends of the educational continuum viz., pre-primary and Ph.D. levels. The participation of girls in polytechnic and second level technical and industrial training is substantial as also in teacher training schools. Girls form more than a third of the enrolments in B.A., B.Ed., M.A., M.Sc. and even M.B.B.S. Their participation is extremely poor in engineering. The disheartening figures for primary, middle, higher and higher secondary schools are infact indicators of rural neglect which pulls down the state averages, as noted earlier.

Greater participation of girls in higher education, due to its urban locus despite a low school base, is a pointer for planners. Rural girls from poverty groups would either not drop into the system at all, or drop out soon enough on account of poor access and economic compulsions.

Low Population Density

Low population density appears to be affecting women and girls more adversely as is evident from rural female literacy and enrolments in the arid Region. The population in Western Rajasthan is found in distantly located villages and sparsely populated hamlets, the average distance between villages is often more than 16 kms.

THE ARID REGION Population Density and Rural Female Education

District	Density of Population Person	Rural Female Literacy	Girls as % of Total (Rural)			
			I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII
Jaisalmer	6	1.64	15.85	4.30	2.49	-
Barmer	39	1.78	14.45	6.24	4.19	1.80
Jodhpur	72	2.66	18.88	5.52	1.78	1.90
Jalore	85	3.04	16.06	6.31	3.96	1.63
Churu	70	3.32	21.54	8.10	4.61	5.08
Bikaner	31	3.99	20.37	11.55	8.31	6.92
Nagaur	178	5.88	23.09	7.44	3.66	2.28
Rajasthan	100	5.41	24.79	12.16	8.18	8.24
Pali	103	5.81	22.98	9.92	7.35	9.64
Sikar	178	5.88	25.48	10.28	5.89	2.74
Jhunjhunu	201	8.28	34.02	18.37	12.81	13.80
Ganganagar	98	8.50	32.98	17.02	7.22	2.15

Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner¹ also have low sex ratio of 811, 904, 909 and 891 respectively, indicating low status of women in general in these areas hence relatively lower access of rural females to education. Ganganagar with a population density of 98 only, shows the higher and female literacy and enrolments. This can be attributed in part, to the impact of the Canal projects. Jhunjhunu with a high population density of 201, also emerges at the top in girls enrolments at primary and upper primary level for all areas.

A major challenge before the educational development planners is to find enough resources to make universal provision for UEE. It may be pertinent to point out that the existing 3 km norm for availability of a middle school, may have to be discarded or relaxed as far as girls are concerned. The attempt should be to upgrade all primary schools to middle schools to bring elementary education opportunity nearer to girls. Also as a policy all new schools to be opened should be girls' schools and these should not be converted to boys schools in, case fewer girls come. It may be worthwhile to declare all elementary schools as co-educational and to work towards providing at least 50% women teachers on the staff of primary and upper primary schools as a rule. However, sample surveys need to be carried out regarding the attitudes of populations to co-education especially in rural areas. The hunch is that at the primary level, the resistance may not be to co-education as such, but lack of women teachers.

Women Teachers

The number of School Teachers in Rajasthan have grown from 14733 to 62811 at primary level from 1955-56 to 1986-87. In

-
1. However, Bikaner with over 48% urban population girls account for over 47% of the urban primary enrolments and 22% of the middle school enrolment. The location of the Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education in Bikaner City appears to be having a positive impact in urban areas. It is to be noted that Bikaner was the earliest among the Princely States to establish modern education in Rajputana.

the case of women teachers number has grown from 1625 to 15467 during the same period. At the middle level the number of teachers grew from 8,479 to 66444 the increase for women teachers being from 1357 to 15,559, similarly for the secondary stage the total number of teacher grew from 4461 to 54315 during the period under reference the increase for women teachers was 150 to 11273. During the entire period the percentage growth of female teachers is greater than that for men yet the shortage of women teachers is a major question facing Rajasthan.

Women form 85.43% of pre-primary teacher located mainly in urban areas. They form about a quarter of the teachers at the primary stage, 23.63% at the middle level, 20.75% at the higher secondary level, 22.58% in colleges of general education 13.86% in colleges of professional education and around 19% in the University (See Table 60 at Appendix).

The proportion of women teachers at the primary level varies from 7.46% in Dholpur 8.65% in Jalore and Jaisalmer, 9.45% in Barmer, 9.95% in Sawai Madhopur to 33.69% in Jaipur 35.57% in Banswara, 42.68% in Jodhpur, 45.97% in Bikaner and 48.40% in Ajmer.

At the upper primary stage, the range of women as percentage of total number of teachers varies from 9.94% in Jaisalmer 11.47% in Dholpur 11.66 in Barmer, to 34.55% in Jaipur 36.75% in Kota. (See Table 65 at Appendix)

Source 1. Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1987-88. As the above table shows only 37% of the women school teachers are to rural areas (with 79% of the States Population).

Women Teachers in 1987-88 by stage and by Rural areas¹.

	Total No.of women Teacher	Women teacher in rural areas	Rural as % of Total
Primary	15908	6946	43.66
Upper Primary	16693	7188	43.05
Secondary	5719	1798	31.44
Higher Secondary	6034	422	6.99
Total	44430	16354	36.64

Special Provisions for Girls Education existing in Rajasthan

- (i) Free Education upto University level
- (ii) Attendance Scholarships and uniform material
- (iii) Special quotas in admission to teacher training and medicine
- (iv) Appointment of untrained matriculate women on a consolidated salary of Rs.400/- per month
- (v) No age bar on widows and divorcees to enter government service
- (vi) Provision of a second teacher (female) in all single teacher schools
- (vii) Stipend for widows and divorcees in STC and B.Ed. colleges
- (viii) Separate schools for girls
- (ix) Separate educational administration for girls' institutions
- (x) Non-formal education
- (xi) Shiksha Karmi Yojna

The Actual Coverage

The above measures are aimed at promoting girls education in Rajasthan. The coverage of most schemes is not universal and is inadequate.

Education has been made free for girls right upto the university level, however, as pointed out by several education officers, free education is not cost free¹. On an average, the parents would require Rs.35-40 for keeping the girl at school by way of clothes, books, stationery, student's fund and other minor charges. In addition parents have to forego income and earnings that the girl either directly generates or helps the family in generating the same.

The attendance scholarship of Rs.50/- per year has so far, been given to only 11,000 beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries of uniform and material per year are 3.32 lakhs. The NFE coverage is only 177,000 girls out of school age population of over 2.5 million girls.

Shiksha Karmi Project, which proved very successful in its pilot phase is expected to cover 0.19 million of students through NFE centres and 0.12 million in day centre in the next six years. The scheme will be implemented in 140 panchayat samities during this period.

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1. Working Paper for State Level Workshop for District Education Officers on Education for Women's Equality, NCERT - SIERT, Udaipur, January 4-6, 1980 and Status of Womens' Education in Rajasthan, Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Bikaner, 18 January 1989.

The scheme regarding provision of an extra women teacher to every single teacher schools under Operation Blackboard is being implemented. Already 6919 women teachers have been appointed covering 60% of the requirement and 2897 more posts (40% of the balance), are proposed, and will be filled up shortly.

Educational Expenditure

The budget allocations for education in Rajasthan have grown from 10.51 crores in 1960-61 to 414.54 crores in 1986-87. The percentage share of education in the State Budget (Revenue account) has gone up from 15.08% to 26.6% during this period. Rajasthan ranks fourth on educational expenditure as a proportion of the State Budget is concerned. The per capita educational expenditure of Rs.103/- is higher only to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (See Figure 32).

The relatively lower per capita educational expenditure despite increased outlays is due to exceptionally high population growth rates in Rajasthan and, hence, large school age populations that need to be supported. On the one hand, it is agreed that higher allocations are needed for education for development of the human resource. But, whenever, there is a budgetary cut, education sector bears the major brunt. Both for quantitative expansion and the qualitative improvement of education, heavier financial outlays are needed. The partial coverage under various special schemes and programmes on account of financial constraints often become 'tokenism' and jeopardizes the credibility and utility of a programme.

INDIA

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

(REVENUE ACCOUNT)

1986-87

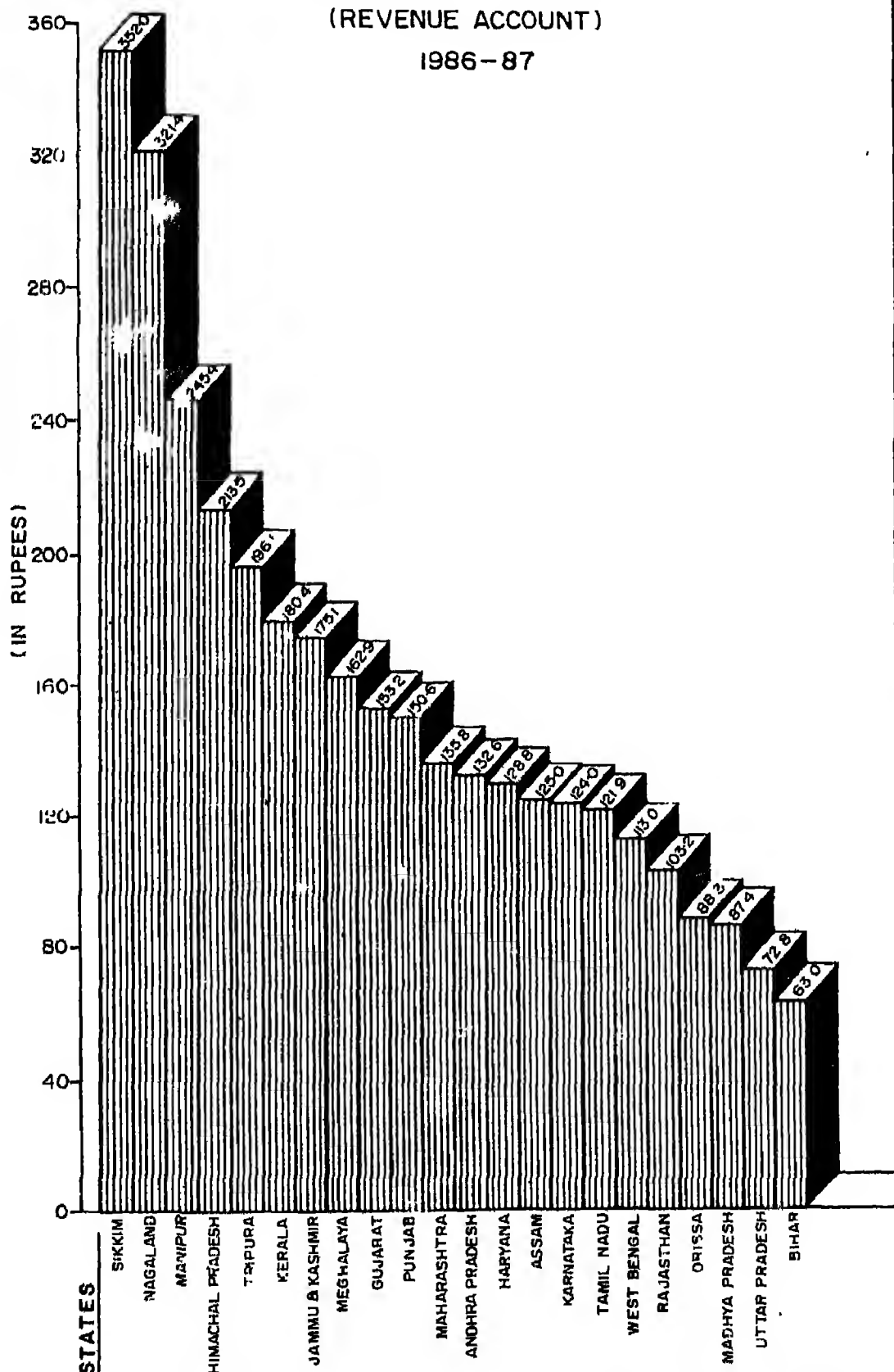


Fig. 32

1986-87



CHAPTER IV PERCEPTIONS OF PRACTITIONERS

Interaction with over hundred practitioners¹, eminent educationists, social researchers, members of NGO's, and some Sathins of the Women's Development Programme of Rajasthan, provided the necessary qualitative insights to the quantitative evidence and research findings. The barriers to girls' education and the measures proposed for over coming these are briefly listed below:

Barriers to Girls' Education

Educational Factors

Low access and provision

- rural areas are generally underserved
 - there is extreme shortage of girls' schools in rural areas
 - middle schools are few in numbers and are distantly located, therefore girls drop out
 - there are insufficient facilities for girls even in densely populated areas like Jaipur city
 - There is lack of toilets and common room facilities
 - Often girls' schools are opened and converted into boys schools after a year or two because of poor enrolment of girls, the women teachers and class IV staff have to be retrenched or redeployed
 - parents are reluctant to send girls to boys schools, only some do.
 - Low literacy in general and poor female literacy are deterrents as uneducated parents do not feel the need to send girls to school.
-

1 They include 84 men and women district level educational administrations (DEOs, Deputy DEO's Senior Deputy DEOs, DEO (Girls). Deputy Directors, academic Planners who participated in the NCERT sponsored First State Level Workshop on NPE : Implementation of Education for Women's Equality, organised by SIERT, Udaipur from January 4-6, 1989; and Senior officers of the Directorate of Elementary and Secondary Education, Bikaner, including the Director of school education and Joint Director (Elementary Education). Analysis of Udaipur Workshop responses is given at appendix).

- There is a lack of women teachers in rural areas due to (a) non-availability of local talent because of low rural female literacy and education, (b) reluctance of urban women teachers to serve in rural areas due to lack of safe residential facilities, personal security and means of communication (c) lack of any special incentive or allowance for teachers in rural areas. Various incidents of women teachers having to contend with the local bad elements were quoted.
- Women teachers of urban origin manage transfers through political influence
- Schools in rural areas are not accessible due to poor means of the isolation and insecurity in desert areas and deep jungles inhibits girls' participation;
- Location of new schools often for political consideration and not where required.
- Rigid school timings and holidays are not suitable for girls from agricultural and pastoral communities
- Hostel facilities, free board and lodging is provided to girls of SC/ST, but not to those from families below the poverty line. Infact, there are no residential facilities available for girls from far flung areas even if they are desirous of attending school.
- Curriculum is not found relevant either for traditional family roles or for traditional/modern occupations.
- There is a lack of opportunities for women and girls occupational training

Low achievement and Drop-Out

- due to lower parental-motivation and household commitments girls are less regular. This leads to poor achievement and even failure. Girls drop out as soon as they are detained in the class, the situation of drop-outs is the worst in rural areas.

Remuneration of Arundeshikas

Arundeshikas are very poorly paid, therefore, they show lack of motivation and interest.

Incentives

The coverage of girls under various schemes is highly insufficient.

Social Reasons

- generally low status accorded to women; female children face neglect and get the residue of family's resources of food, health and education.
- Observance of purdah and the confinement of women and girls in the four walls of the household; certain communities still have traces of female infanticide; Jats, for instance send girls to schools, while in Alwar¹ Meenas, Jatavs and Gujars do not
- Obscurantism and the dead hand of the feudal past,

Rajputs, Muslims in Jaisalmer, Patels in Dungarpur do not send their girls to school generally.

- due to traditional beliefs, marriages are celebrated on certain auspicious days, which, occur, sometimes, once in four years, like 'Akshya Teej' when thousands of child marriages and of babies in arms, take place. Mrityu Bhoj (funeral feast) for elders, is considered a must and is a very expensive affair. Therefore, marriages and the funeral feast are performed on the same day in order to save expenses.
- girls are withdrawn from school on attainment of puberty whether married or unmarried.
- there is a lack of awareness amongst parents regarding the dangers of early marriage leading to neglect of the health and education of women and girls;
- Ignorance or indifference about laws against child marriage, and continued patrilineal system of inheritance, especially among land-owning upper castes leads to the cult of son preference and low valuation of a female child; girls are treated at best as a temporary member of the household and, hence, a poor investment.
- the importance of Kanya daan (the donation of a daughter) in the lives of the people; the eagerness of grand parents to witness the marriages of their grand children.
- girls are subservient to the family needs before marriage, and gradually pass on to the servitude of the husband and his family after marriage.
- "the nation has been free for 41 years, the women of Barmer are not aware of this and have no share in family decision making"

Economic Backwardness

- economic condition of women is deplorable, leading to poverty, hunger and malnutrition
- rank poverty of the landless often leads to larger family size and relatively greater neglect of girls; FOOD/SURVIVAL are major questions
- poverty is a double bind for females; household work, cooking, cleaning, washing, fetching water, fodder and fuel and child-care are seen as women's tasks, the burden falls mainly on daughters; sons are allowed to play or go to school if households can spare him from child labour
- free education is not cost free; on an average, parents would need a minimum of Rs.35-40 to keep a girl-child at school.
- the incidence of child labour in rural areas is very high where subsistence agriculture predominants, the work of girls is under-reported in every way - unpaid domestic labour or assisting mothers in piece wage work (beedi-making, bangle-making, bandhej (tie and dye), weaving, carpet making etc) is the general form; boys are sent to work in factories and small industries, if not in school; girls either help mothers in economic activities or domestic chores and child care.
- backwardness of the district itself; there is lack of roads, electricity etc. and industrialisation is low. Drought, famine, subsistence agriculture, live stock farming, all result in low yields, which leads to further backwardness. In the desert areas, water has to be fetched from 5-10 kilometres; cowdung cakes are used as fuel due to sparse forests and fuel problems.
- the populations are all dispersed in small hamlets.

Health Cover and Development Programmes

- there are areas, totally unserved by any women's development programmes or childcare services; the provision of health services is limited and often inaccessible to women and girls in the family
- medical attention is not considered important for them; unattended child births and under reporting of the death of female infants is not uncommon;
- There is an inadequate system of registration of births and deaths; there exists a shortage of female health and medical personnel which leads to a higher morbidity among girl-children since sick girls are not cared for.

Investment in Education

The funds allocated to education in relation to the requirements are insufficient. Whenever, the budget is reduced the share of education gets slashed.

- school health - care programmes covered only 4000 schools and 55,563 children in 1986-87 (the sex-wise break up is not known).

Table 4

RAJASTHAN

Percentage distribution of estimated population in Rajasthan
by age and sex, 1981

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	13.5	13.9	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.8
5-9	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.1	13.3
10-14	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.7
15-19	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0
20-24	10.0	9.1	9.6	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.3	9.7
25-29	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.5
30-34	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.1	6	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.8
35-39	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2
40-44	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2
45-49	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0
50-54	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5
55-59	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
60-64	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
65-69	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
70	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7

Source : The Young Child in Rajasthan

Indian Institute of Health Management Research

Table 5
R A J A S T H A N

Age-wise distribution of the population of Rajasthan 1971-1981

Age Group	1971			1981		
	Total	Males	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	15.5	15.1	15.8	14.1	13.6	14.6
5-9	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.0
10-14	12.9	11.3	12.5	13.4	13.6	13.1
15-19	8.4	8.8	8.1	9.4	9.9	8.9
20-24	7.6	7.2	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.5
25-29	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.3
30-34	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.1
35-39	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
40-44	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.7
45-49	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0
50-54	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.5
55-59	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3
60-64	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
65-69	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
70+	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1

Source : The Health Scenario-Rajasthan, 1986' Indian Institute of Health Management Research.

● 1997 年 12 月 1 日

Table 7:

Estimated age specific death rates by sex & sector in Rajasthan-1981

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All ages	15.4	16.2	15.8	8.1	7.0	7.6	14.1	14.6	14.3
0-4	53.1	61.5	57.2	18.4	20.0	19.2	46.8	54.1	50.3
5-9	5.6	5.5	5.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	5.1	5.0	5.0
10-14	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4
15-19	1.3	4.6	2.9	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	4.0	2.5
20-24	3.1	4.6	3.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.8	4.0	3.4
25-29	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.4	3.3
30-34	5.2	2.9	4.1	3.5	1.6	2.6	4.9	2.7	3.8
35-39	5.3	3.3	4.3	4.6	2.0	3.3	5.2	3.1	4.1
40-44	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.4	3.9	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.7
45-49	12.7	11.0	12.0	7.9	2.7	5.4	11.9	9.8	10.9
50-54	24.0	14.6	19.3	12.1	7.2	9.7	22.0	13.4	17.7
55-59	21.9	19.5	20.8	22.4	11.4	17.1	22.0	18.2	30.2
60-64	45.9	23.2	34.8	36.1	20.2	28.2	44.4	22.7	33.8
65-69	58.0	48.3	53.0	75.5	26.8	49.7	60.7	44.8	52.5
70	125.9	101.6	112.1	69.3	59.8	64.2	114.4	94.1	103.0

Source : Rajasthan The Health Scenarios - Indian Institute of Health Management Research.

Child mortality estimates for Rajasthan and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	T R U	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajasthan	T	141 (114)	146 (114)	135 (114)	149	151	148	157	153 (160)	163	176	166	186
	R	153 (123)	159 (119)	147 (123)	165	166 (150)	163	173	168	179	190	180	201
	U	97 (79)	99 (76)	94 (80)	98	103 (92)	97	101	98	105	117	110	124
Ganganagar	T	107 (82)	125 (82)	89 (81)	102	108 (99)	95	110	110	110	119	115	124
	R	108 (86)	120 (82)	94 (85)	108	112	103	117	117	117	125	121	129
	U	106 (65)	145 (64)	70 (70)	78	91 (76)	63 (82)	83	83	83 (92)	95	88	102
Bikaner	T	69 (62)	72 (63)	66 (63)	74	75	73	78	74	82 (81)	89	87	102
	R	80 (71)	88 (72)	73 (72)	85	86	83	92	87 (94)	98	105	103	108
	U	52 (49)	50 (44)	55 (49)	58	60 (51)	56	54 (61)	53	56 (61)	64 (65)	60	67
Churu	T	84 (81)	88 (78)	79 (84)	98	95	102	111	104	118	116	112	121
	R	96 (84)	99 (82)	92 (88)	105	103	107	117	109	126	121	119	123 (132)
	U	57 (72)	64 (64)	50 (76)	83	76	92	90	94 (85)	98	105	94	118 (90)

Child mortality estimates for Rajasthan and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	T R U	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Barmer	T	115 (102)	117 (98)	113 (106)	129	122	136	140	134	147	157	146	170
	R	125 (103)	126 (99)	125 (107)	139 (130)	133 (123)	146 (131)	142	135	150	158	148	170
	U	54 (92)	53 (88)	55 (101)	113- (101)	105	120	122	121 (142)	124 (142)	147	130	167
Jalore	T	145 (104)	142 (103)	149 (104)	137	135	139 (133)	142	141	144	156	146	167
	R	151 (105)	150 (103)	151 (105)	140	137	144 (134)	146	142 (146)	146	156	145	167
	U	103 (98)	78 (100)	130 (91)	115	114	98	107 (136)	90 (144)	125	160	157	162
Sirohi	T	160 (121)	136 (120)	190 (121)	157	159	155	174	170	179	186	175	198
	R	162 (127)	126 (125)	205 (127)	167	169	165	187	182 (177)	191	195	182	209
	U	156 (92)	174 (90)	127 (90)	117 (112)	120 (112)	113	118 (126)	118	119	139	138	141
Bhilwara	T	191 (140)	204 (144)	176 (137)	196 (183)	204 (186)	188	206	208	203	225	226	224
	R	218 (148)	233 (152)	200 (143)	215 (195)	221 (198)	208 (192)	221	224	218	239	238	240
	U	72 (91)	68 (94)	76 (84)	109	122 (116)	94	125	125	125	140	151 (141)	128

Child mortality estimates for Rajasthan and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	T R U	2	3	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Udaipur	T	179 (120)	200 (125)	156 (116)	177 (156)	191 (160)	163 (151)	172	176	169	189	194	184		
	R	188 (128)	207 (133)	168 (122)	192 (165)	207 (171)	175 (160)	186	190	182	201	208	194		
	U	111 (75)	147 (76)	74 (79)	106 (92)	113 (92)	97	95	97	92 (106)	113	111	115		
Chittaurgarh	T	180 (135)	192 (140)	166 (130)	197 (176)	210 (180)	183 (171)	196	204	187	218	217	220		
	R	190 (143)	204 (148)	175 (137)	214 (188)	229 (192)	198 (182)	211	220	202	231	230	233		
	U	114 (85)	121 (84)	104 (84)	100 (101)	101	98	100 (116)	105	94 (114)	132	131	132		
Dungarpur	T	171 (111)	178 (118)	163 (105)	160 (142)	171 (150)	150 (134)	160	170	150	169	177	161		
	R	179 (113)	185 (119)	173 (105)	162 (144)	172 (152)	153 (136)	162	172 (166)	151	172	180	163		
	U	79 (87)	96 (94)	57 (79)	128 (105)	157 (110)		137 (123)	134	140 (107)	115 (129)	116 (138)	114		
Banswara	T	150 (108)	170 (116)	126 (108)	165 (138)	184 (147)	145	153	167	138 (154)	167	172	161		
	R	158 (119)	178 (121)	134 (103)	170 (141)	192 (150)	148 (131)	158	173	142	169	175 (185)	163		
	U	64 (84)	82 (84)	47 (86)	104	96 (99)	114 (108)	94 (113)	99	89 (116)	123	127	116 (131)		

Child mortality estimates for Rajasthan and its varlo districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	T R U	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)				
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1															
Jhunjhun	T	108 (92)	100 (88)	116 (96)	113	109	117	128	121	135	138	126	152		
	R	117 (97)	108 (96)	125 (101)	122	120	126	137	131	144	144	131 (143)	157		
	U	82 (68)	78 (64)	87 (77)	79	73	86	93	86	101	116 (96)	104 (89)	129		
Alwar	T	160 (128)	165 (128)	154 (130)	170	172	168	181	173 (181)	190	204	188	221		
	R	160 (133)	164 (131)	157 (134)	176	177	174	191	183	200	212	196	229		
	U	156 (83)	181 (78)	129 (89)	118 (103)	127 (95)	109	106	100	112	130	115	147		
Bharatpur	T	186 (147)	175 (129)	199 (160)	199	184 (166)	216	215	185	249	236	199	278		
	R	192 (156)	183 (137)	202 (170)	214	197 (170)	232	233	200	270	252	212	296		
	U	137 (99)	112 (93)	166 (107)	126	118	136	129	115 (126)	145	156	134	181		
Sawai Madhopur	T	175 (141)	185 (135)	164 (147)	189	182	197	206	191	222	227	203	254		
	R	181 (147)	192 (140)	168 (153)	198	190	207	216	200	234	235	209	264		
	U	146 (106)	145 (101)	146 (111)	141 (134)	139 (126)	142	138	130	148	174	161	189		

Child mortality estimates for Rajasthan and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	T R U	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
		T			T			T			T		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bundi	T	151 (125)	143 (118)	160 (127)	165	164 (150)	166	161 (181)	163	159 (187)	196	185	208
	R	162 (133)	162 (126)	163 (136)	178	175 (161)	181	176 (194)	179	174 (203)	209	194	225
	U	90 (87)	65 (92)	129 (83)	112	117	106	86 (119)	83 (125)	88 (113)	125	131	119
Kota	T	141 (112)	148 (111)	133 (112)	142	144	141	155	152	159	178	168	188
	R	171 (128)	179 (132)	163 (133)	176	176	176	192	188	195	210	198	222
	U	73 (64)	74 (66)	75 (70)	71	77	65 (83)	83	80 (85)	86 (92)	97	94	101
Jhalawar	T	140 (124)	142 (125)	138 (123)	174 (160)	173 (159)	175 (162)	179	180	179	196	190	203
	R	145 (129)	144 (129)	145 (167)	183 (155)	182 (170)	184	188	186	190	204	197	212
	U	108 (86)	128 (87)	78 (79)	110	108	112 (97)	117	134 (116)	100	123	125	122

Child mortality estimates for Rajasthan and its various districts based on 1981 Census

State/District	T R U	2	q(1)			q(2)			q(3)			q(5)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Jaisalmer	T		112 (86)	124 (78)	100 (92)	118 (108)	119 (95)	117	114	103	128	134 (126)	113	158 (140)
	R		121 (87)	132 (78)	110 (90)	116 (110)	123 (96)	107	116	103	132	137 (128)	114	165 (136)
	U		73 (79)	84 (76)	61 (81)	128 (97)	96	160 (100)	106	106 (101)	106	114	106	122
	T		108 (86)	108 (81)	107 (90)	111 (107)	111 (100)	111	114	107	122	131	120	143
Jodhpur	R		117 (96)	129 (92)	104 (100)	128 (121)	130 (113)	126	131	124	139	147	136	159
	U		92 (68)	75 (63)	110 (72)	82	80 (75)	85	87	80	94	99	90	110
	T		99 (96)	101 (92)	96 (99)	118	116	120	131	122	142	147	137	159
	R		105 (98)	104 (94)	105 (102)	123	120	126	133	123	123	144	152	142
Nagaur	U		75 (80)	87 (77)	62 (82)	97	100	93	122 (107)	114 (103)	130 (112)	118	105	134
	T		166 (130)	161 (132)	170 (131)	168	167	170	182	175 (187)	189	218	208	229
	R		182 (140)	183 (139)	184 (140)	184	185	182	198	191	206	231	221	246
	U		102 (89)	96 (86)	110 (91)	107	93	122 (115)	115	111	118	145	144	146

Source : Census of India, 1981, Fertility and Child Mortality Estimates

RAJASTHAN

State/District	Number of females in the age group 15-44(00's)	Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups							Mean age at marriage				Couples per 1000 popul- ation
		Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups							Mean age at marriage				
		15-44	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Rajasthan	67,512	59,800	88.58	18.33	64.31	94.71	16.9	15.5	16.2	175			
1. Ganganagar	3,871	3,240	83.58	6.05	46.10	92.16	16.8	16.8	17.0	159			
2. Bikaner	1,658	1,456	87.83	15.12	65.10	93.59	15.4	15.0	16.0	172			
3. Churu	2,298	2,068	90.00	11.61	69.40	97.88	15.3	15.2	15.5	175			
4. Jhunjhunun	2,370	2,125	89.58	12.65	67.28	97.54	15.5	15.5	15.7	175			
5. Alwar	3,340	2,947	88.24	11.11	61.59	95.64	16.0	15.9	16.7	166			
6. Bharatpur	3,443	3,047	88.49	8.26	60.52	96.24	16.0	15.9	16.5	162			
7. Sawai Madhopur	2,936	2,710	92.30	22.98	77.40	97.51	15.1	15.0	15.6	177			
8. Jaipur	6,722	5,923	88.11	20.23	65.53	92.92	15.2	14.5	16.5	173			
9. Sikar	2,698	2,472	91.65	14.70	74.22	98.30	15.0	15.1	15.4	180			
10. Ajmer	2,995	2,562	85.52	30.84	61.95	88.49	15.4	14.5	16.6	178			
11. Tonk	1,585	1,451	91.54	45.92	79.57	94.20	14.0	13.7	15.4	185			
12. Jaisalmer	457	398	87.15	7.22	57.54	95.44	16.4	16.6	15.8	164			
13. Jodhpur	3,317	2,842	85.69	15.40	56.33	92.71	16.4	16.3	16.6	170			
14. Nagapur	3,245	2,975	91.69	22.70	76.01	97.95	15.3	15.3	15.6	183			
15. Pali	2,466	2,182	88.50	22.83	60.32	96.19	16.2	16.2	16.5	171			
16. Barmer	2,128	1,837	86.33	11.58	53.75	96.62	16.9	16.9	16.6	164			
17. Jalor	1,675	1,449	86.54	6.51	48.50	96.90	17.3	17.3	16.9	161			
18. Sirohi	1,089	929	85.34	8.90	49.83	93.63	17.1	17.1	17.3	172			
19. Bhilwara	2,721	2,530	92.95	46.01	82.06	96.98	15.5	14.3	15.4	193			
20. Udaipur	4,912	4,295	87.43	18.19	58.95	92.77	15.8	15.8	16.4	182			
21. Chittaurgarh	2,537	2,338	92.17	33.84	76.24	96.07	14.7	14.6	15.8	190			
22. Dungarpur	1,493	1,257	84.19	7.60	46.84	92.19	16.5	16.5	16.8	184			
23. Banswara	1,792	1,498	83.57	5.36	43.31	92.18	16.9	16.9	17.0	169			
24. Bundi	1,171	1,097	93.63	36.85	83.33	96.93	14.1	14.3	15.3	187			
25. Kota	3,078	2,780	90.31	20.05	71.00	94.36	15.2	14.7	16.2	178			
26. Jhalawar	1,517	1,397	92.13	30.15	80.05	95.66	14.7	14.5	15.9	178			

@ Refers to mean age at marriage of currently married females.
In columns (2) and (3), the totals may not tally due to rounding

Source : Census of India 1981. Fertility and Child Mortality Estimates

Literacy Rate Percent for States and
Union Territories in 1971 and 1981

State/Union Territory	1971 Literacy Rate (Excluding 0-4 Age)			1981 Literacy Rate Group		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	24.57	33.18	15.75	29.94	39.26	20.39
Assam	28.15	36.68	18.63	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bihar	19.94	30.64	8.72	25.20	38.11	13.62
Gujarat	35.79	46.11	24.75	43.70	54.44	32.30
Haryana	26.89	37.29	14.89	36.14	48.20	22.37
Himachal Pradesh	31.96	43.19	20.23	42.48	53.19	31.46
Jammu & Kashmir	18.58	26.75	9.28	26.69	36.29	15.88
Karnataka	31.52	41.62	20.97	38.46	48.81	27.71
Kerala	60.42	66.62	54.31	70.42	75.26	65.73
Madhya Pradesh	22.14	32.70	10.92	27.87	39.49	15.53
Maharashtra	19.18	51.04	26.43	47.18	58.79	34.79
Manipur	32.91	46.04	19.53	41.35	53.29	29.00
Meghalaya	29.49	34.12	24.56	34.08	37.89	30.08
Nagaland	27.40	35.02	18.65	42.57	50.06	33.89
Orissa	26.18	38.29	13.92	34.23	47.10	21.12
Punjab	33.67	40.38	25.90	40.86	47.16	33.69
Rajasthan	19.07	28.74	8.46	24.38	36.30	11.42
Sikkim	17.74	25.37	8.90	34.05	43.95	22.20
Tamil Nadu	39.46	51.78	26.86	46.76	58.26	34.99
Tripura	30.98	40.20	21.19	42.12	51.70	32.00
Uttar Pradesh	21.70	31.50	10.55	27.16	38.76	14.04
West Bengal	33.20	42.81	22.42	40.94	50.67	30.25
Andaman & Nico- bar	43.59	51.64	31.11	51.56	58.76	42.14
Arunachal Pradesh	11.29	17.82	3.71	20.79	28.94	11.32
Chandigarh	61.56	66.97	54.35	64.69	69.00	59.31
Dadar & Nagar Havali	14.97	22.15	7.84	26.67	36.32	16.78
Delhi	55.61	63.71	47.75	61.54	68.40	53.07
Goa, Daman & Diu	44.75	54.31	35.09	56.66	65.59	47.56
Lakshadweep	43.66	56.48	30.56	55.07	65.24	44.65
Mizoram	53.79	60.49	46.71	59.88	64.46	54.91
Pondichery	46.02	57.29	34.62	55.85	65.84	45.71
Indian	29.45	39.45	18.69	36.23	46.89	24.82

Source : Census of India 1981

TABLE 11

I N D I A

STATEWISE LITERACY RATES - 1981

India/State/ Union Territory	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.9	39.3	20.4	23.2	32.3	14.1	52.0	61.9	41.6
2. Bihar	26.2	38.1	13.6	22.5	34.4	10.2	52.2	62.5	39.8
3. Gujarat	43.7	54.4	32.3	35.2	47.9	24.0	60.3	68.6	51.1
4. Haryana	36.1	48.2	22.3	30.3	43.4	15.4	56.7	65.0	47.4
5. Himachal	42.4	53.2	31.5	40.4	51.4	29.4	67.4	73.3	60.0
6. J & K	26.7	36.3	15.9	21.6	31.6	10.5	45.6	53.6	36.4
7. Karnataka	38.5	48.8	27.7	31.1	42.1	19.8	56.7	65.0	47.8
8. Kerala	70.4	75.3	65.7	69.1	74.1	64.3	76.1	80.1	72.2
9. M.P.	27.8	39.5	15.5	21.2	32.9	9.0	54.0	64.4	42.3
10. Maharashtra	47.1	58.8	34.8	38.2	51.3	24.9	63.9	71.8	54.7
11. Manipur	41.3	53.3	29.1	37.4	49.3	25.1	52.4	64.3	40.2
12. Meghalaya	34.0	37.9	30.1	27.5	30.8	24.0	64.1	68.9	58.8
13. Nagaland	42.6	50.1	3.9	38.6	46.1	30.3	64.2	69.3	56.9
14. Orissa	34.2	47.1	21.1	31.5	44.5	18.5	54.8	65.1	42.7
15. Punjab	40.9	47.2	33.7	35.2	41.9	27.6	55.6	60.7	49.7
16. Rajasthan	24.4	36.3	11.4	18.0	29.7	5.5	48.4	60.6	34.5
17. Sikkim	34.0	44.0	22.2	30.1	40.3	18.2	54.7	61.4	45.4
18. Tamil Nadu	46.8	58.3	35.0	38.6	51.2	25.8	63.5	72.5	54.0
19. Tripura	42.1	51.7	32.0	38.2	48.2	27.6	73.7	80.0	67.1
20. U.P.	27.2	38.8	14.0	23.1	35.2	9.4	45.9	54.7	35.5
21. West Bengal	40.9	50.7	30.3	33.1	43.6	22.1	62.7	69.1	54.8
22. Andaman	51.5	58	42.1	46.6	53.9	37.1	65.5	71.7	57.0
23. A.P.	20.2	28.9	11.3	18.5	26.4	9.6	53.2	60.8	41.2
24. Chandigarh	64.8	69.0	59.3	44.7	52.3	33.7	66.2	70.2	60.9
25. Dadra	26.7	36.3	16.8	24.7	34.3	14.9	54.2	62.9	44.3
26. Delhi	61.5	68.4	53.1	47.6	60.1	32.1	62.6	69.1	54.7
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	56.7	65.6	47.6	52.7	62.4	43.1	65.0	72.0	57.4
28. Lakshadweep	55.0	65.2	44.7	52.0	62.3	41.6	58.7	68.7	48.3
29. Mizoram	59.9	64.5	54.9	55.2	60.2	49.9	74.2	77.3	70.5
30. Pondichery	55.8	65.8	45.7	48.0	59.4	36.3	63.0	71.8	54.2

* Excludes Assam

Source - Census of India, 1981

RURAL LITERACY RATES - 1981

States/Union Territories	Total Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Non-Scheduled Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.46	32.25	14.08	14.05	20.66	7.28	6.80	10.68	2.78	26.78	36.83	16.60
2. Bihar	22.50	34.38	0.77	9.00	16.26	1.78	15.56	24.63	6.48	25.99	39.08	12.30
3. Gujarat	36.20	47.85	24.00	34.93	48.72	20.54	20.34	29.53	11.00	40.43	52.44	27.82
4. Haryana	30.33	43.44	15.37	18.73	29.93	5.82	-	-	-	33.36	46.99	17.85
5. Himachal Pradesh	40.42	51.36	29.36	39.42	40.82	19.66	25.40	38.21	12.36	45.08	56.15	33.98
6. Jammu & Kashmir	21.63	31.64	10.47	21.36	31.38	10.52	-	-	-	21.65	31.66	10.46
7. Karnataka	31.05	42.06	19.77	15.36	23.64	6.88	17.94	27.60	8.03	35.41	47.13	23.43
8. Kerala	69.11	74.13	64.25	54.74	61.19	48.45	31.22	37.00	25.34	70.31	76.27	64.56
9. Madhya Pradesh	21.22	32.91	- 99	15.37	25.99	4.07	10.05	16.15	3.19	28.07	42.10	13.12
10. Maharashtra	38.15	51.25	24.88	30.21	44.00	16.01	19.35	29.18	9.34	41.88	55.46	28.16
11. Manipur	37.37	49.35	25.06	31.84	40.27	23.08	37.50	46.72	28.05	34.42	50.82	23.60
12. Meghalaya	27.45	30.83	23.56	22.54	31.07	15.53	27.09	29.76	24.39	30.43	36.48	22.10
13. Nagaland	30.59	46.06	30.25	-	-	-	37.50	44.59	30.15	40.06	55.91	31.61
14. Orissa	31.49	44.51	18.45	21.72	34.50	8.84	13.42	22.63	4.34	41.13	55.64	36.53
15. Punjab	35.21	41.91	27.63	22.74	29.84	14.58	-	-	-	40.60	47.18	83.23
16. Rajasthan	17.99	29.65	5.46	11.26	20.51	1.18	0.61	17.88	0.93	21.61	34.64	7.59
17. Sikkim	30.05	40.25	18.24	22.65	30.27	14.28	29.14	39.44	18.08	30.39	41.23	18.60
18. Tamil Nadu	38.56	51.16	25.80	25.92	36.33	14.73	18.98	24.98	12.78	42.53	55.28	29.42
19. Tripura	38.23	48.24	27.64	32.93	42.96	22.30	22.33	32.74	11.52	44.37	58.99	39.07
20. Uttar Pradesh	22.06	35.18	9.49	13.51	23.19	2.72	18.96	29.66	7.33	25.44	38.79	11.54
21. West Bengal	38.12	43.58	22.06	22.62	32.56	11.03	12.72	20.69	4.53	39.51	50.44	27.97
22. Andaman & Nicobar	46.58	53.94	27.07	-	-	-	30.60	37.64	23.12	45.59	57.16	39.45
23. Arunachal Pradesh	18.51	26.36	9.60	36.24	46.16	20.22	13.23	19.76	6.78	32.74	40.54	19.78
24. Chandigarh	44.73	52.29	33.74	31.10	38.76	21.32	-	-	-	48.95	56.19	37.99
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.71	34.32	14.91	52.48	61.33	44.82	16.32	24.76	8.04	62.92	73.56	49.48
26. Delhi	47.56	60.11	32.08	33.37	46.67	17.20	-	-	-	51.81	64.08	36.59
27. Goa Daman & Diu	52.68	62.39	43.08	36.40	48.52	25.45	26.24	33.00	19.12	53.30	63.03	43.70
28. Lakshadweep	51.98	62.25	41.57	-	-	-	51.00	61.21	40.83	80.08	85.43	71.42
29. Mizoram	55.24	60.19	49.92	83.51	67.78	28.57	55.20	60.17	59.21	55.85	63.25	32.51
30. Pondicherry	47.98	52.39	36.30	56.26	37.31	15.29	-	-	-	53.37	65.59	42.03
ALL INDIA	29.65	40.79	17.96	18.48	27.91	8.45	14.92	22.94	6.81	32.65	43.99	20.70

SOURCE - 981. Union Primary Census Abstract Series I (Tables Part II) Rural (iii) & (iii)

TABLE - 13

RAJASTHAN

LITERACY RATES 1981

Distt.	Total	Rural		Urban		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Ganganagar	25.56	35.86	13.86	20.00	30.28	8.50	47.03
2. Bikaner	27.11	36.36	16.85	13.12	21.41	3.99	48.97
3. Churu	21.62	33.00	9.73	14.34	24.92	3.32	39.16
4. Jhunjhunu	27.81	43.97	11.15	24.81	41.13	8.28	39.02
5. Alwar	26.09	39.42	11.23	22.57	35.99	7.76	55.04
6. Bharatpur	25.85	39.08	9.98	22.02	35.60	5.57	44.44
7. Sawai Madhopur	22.93	35.91	7.97	19.71	32.47	5.03	43.66
8. Jaipur	31.06	43.68	16.98	19.78	33.09	5.16	50.78
9. Sikar	24.95	40.48	8.91	21.90	37.47	5.88	36.92
10. Ajmer	35.01	47.10	22.02	19.10	37.36	6.23	56.57
11. Tonk	20.26	31.53	8.13	16.19	26.98	4.64	38.39
12. Jaisalmer	14.73	22.71	5.12	9.94	16.86	1.64	46.92
13. Jodhpur	25.87	36.52	14.22	13.47	23.58	2.66	49.53
14. Nagaur	19.25	30.72	7.32	16.36	27.43	4.95	36.12
15. Pali	21.84	34.11	8.90	17.91	29.55	5.81	39.28
16. Barmer	11.97	19.48	3.70	9.11	15.83	1.78	42.17
17. Jalore	13.77	22.48	4.52	11.53	19.59	3.04	39.22
18. Sirohi	19.90	29.67	9.81	13.42	21.99	4.71	50.09
							63.83
							34.72

Distt.	Total	Male	Female	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
19. Bhiwara	19.77	29.95	8.98	15.45	5.42	45.48	3.64
20. Udaipur	21.85	32.72	10.75	15.72	5.20	56.66	44.04
21. Chittorgarh	21.84	33.73	9.35	17.40	5.45	51.08	36.08
22. Dungarpur	18.42	29.38	7.93	15.78	5.64	56.58	43.80
23. Banswara	16.78	25.90	7.51	13.98	4.97	59.28	48.12
24. Bundi	19.94	30.01	8.60	14.80	4.24	45.01	29.83
25. Kota	31.93	45.15	17.15	22.55	7.25	52.37	39.13
26. Jhalawar	22.19	33.97	9.46	18.16	5.62	52.70	39.11

Source : Census of India 1981.

Table 14

S.C. LITERACY 1981

Distt.	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban	Urban Male	Urban Female
1. Ganganagar	9.29	15.77	1.92	7.93	13.78	1.33	17.35	27.39	5.53
2. Bikaner	9.30	15.63	2.17	5.56	10.09	.50	21.47	33.30	7.71
3. Churu	7.88	14.42	0.91	5.93	11.13	.40	16.91	29.55	3.28
4. Jhunjhunu	18.42	33.05	3.15	16.87	30.79	2.56	24.40	41.58	5.52
5. Alwar	16.97	30.11	2.39	16.07	28.86	1.94	25.92	42.30	6.98
6. Bharatpur	16.59	28.52	1.85	5.48	27.32	1.16	22.14	36.23	5.27
7. Sawai Madhopur	14.96	26.66	1.67	13.30	24.22	.90	26.48	43.74	7.01
8. Jaipur	19.22	33.23	3.84	15.79	28.98	1.48	27.93	43.79	9.98
9. Sikar	16.22	29.89	1.94	14.67	27.48	1.38	23.75	41.48	4.71
10. Ajmer	24.21	36.94	10.55	11.36	20.45	1.69	30.85	56.54	21.44
11. Tonk	13.34	24.14	1.81	10.88	20.29	.86	26.51	44.51	6.97
12. Jaisalmer	9.51	17.30	.61	7.29	13.61	.23	31.29	50.18	4.86
13. Jodhpur	12.62	21.12	3.37	7.50	14.03	.50	25.70	38.77	10.90
14. Nagaur	8.55	15.95	.74	7.60	14.36	.50	17.68	30.80	3.18
15. Pali	13.95	25.20	1.81	12.24	22.55	1.21	23.55	39.78	5.32
16. Barmer	6.72	12.42	.48	5.39	10.11	.25	21.42	36.98	3.16
17. Jalore	7.06	13.11	.50	5.89	11.13	.24	21.25	36.50	3.84
18. Sirohi	12.23	20.26	3.63	7.42	13.72	.74	36.27	51.85	18.58
19. Bhilwara	10.27	18.75	1.30	8.33	15.49	.76	23.31	40.60	4.92
20. Udaipur	18.21	31.80	4.13	14.72	27.24	1.90	33.70	51.67	14.34
21. Chittorgarh	13.56	24.39	2.23	11.39	21.27	1.08	29.84	47.41	11.00
22. Dungarpur	15.16	27.71	3.10	13.24	24.84	2.18	29.80	49.10	10.32
23. Banswara	13.53	24.46	2.42	12.56	23.25	1.74	24.22	37.48	10.20
24. Bundi	11.67	19.99	2.31	8.73	15.65	.92	27.83	44.15	9.85
25. Kota	19.16	31.79	5.06	15.11	26.72	2.24	31.05	46.50	13.45
26. Jhalawar	11.82	20.78	2.14	10.13	18.40	1.21	29.68	45.82	11.99

S.T. Literary rates 1981

Dist.	Total	Male		Female		Rural		Rural		Urban		Urban	
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
1) Ganganagar	23.90	36.47	6.80	13.29	22.40	1.72	35.25	50.64	12.71				
2) Bikaner	21.99	35.36	6.03	13.75	23.28	1.02	25.62	40.90	8.07				
3) Churu	17.24	29.47	3.72	13.17	23.97	1.52	26.83	41.92	9.10				
4) Jhunjhunu	21.64	37.84	4.44	20.63	36.73	3.88	33.70	49.83	12.29				
5) Alwar	17.08	30.77	1.54	16.34	29.76	1.19	41.95	62.32	14.52				
6) Bharatpur	21.03	36.79	2.32	20.26	35.85	1.83	40.32	59.13	15.39				
7) Sawai Madhopur	7.71	31.88	1.35	17.34	31.35	1.23	38.11	57.64	8.76				
8) Jaipur	15.64	28.05	1.67	13.87	25.59	.83	33.45	51.20	10.77				
9) Sikar	19.86	35.35	2.94	18.91	34.10	2.36	33.00	52.41	11.08				
10) Ajmer	14.36	23.56	4.29	8.15	15.18	.65	43.17	59.70	22.60				
11) Tonk	11.34	20.98	.67	10.92	23.24	.56	51.51	68.41	15.90				
12) Jaisalmer	3.83	6.95	.22	2.96	5.43	.15	14.23	23.40	1.16				
13) Jodhpur	6.04	10.67	.94	3.10	5.77	.21	14.47	24.22	3.14				
14) Nagaur	16.18	28.12	1.77	14.24	25.30	1.39	43.43	59.70	9.37				
15) Pali	5.20	9.55	.45	4.56	8.45	.31	13.27	23.08	2.22				
16) Barmer	2.94	5.47	.14	2.61	4.90	.08	10.28	17.55	1.51				
17) Jalore	2.20	4.11	.09	1.88	3.55	.04	7.74	13.73	1.11				
18) Sirohi	4.13	7.48	.58	2.64	5.01	.15	25.35	40.90	7.06				
19) Bhilwara	5.98	11.07	.45	5.48	10.19	.37	14.76	26.20	1.90				
20) Udaipur	5.97	11.21	.68	5.72	10.80	.61	18.37	29.16	4.90				
21) Chittorgarh	5.42	10.13	.46	5.06	9.58	.34	23.23	34.55	7.93				
22) Dungarpur	9.66	18.34	1.31	9.31	17.80	1.20	30.89	45.30	9.73				

Contd....

Dist.	Total	Male	Female	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
23. Banswara	8.44	15.78	1.07	8.21	15.45	32.29	14.26
24. Bundi	11.25	20.35	.91	10.79	19.62	27.57	4.67
25. Kota	16.25	28.16	2.99	15.49	27.29	27.60	11.02
26. Jhalawar	12.32	22.17	1.57	11.61	21.12	29.99	9.48

Source: Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education,
Bikaner, Rajasthan.

Table 16

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF CHILDREN BELOW 14 YEARS IN RAJASTHAN
(District & Sexwise)

	<u>Main Workers</u>		<u>Marginal Workers</u>		<u>Non workers</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Rajasthan	T 5.23 R 6.04 U 2.20	2.73 3.27 0.52	0.69 0.84 0.08	2.54 3.11 0.23	94.02 93.11 97.72	94.74 93.62 99.25
Ganganagar	T 6.75 R 7.53 U 3.16	0.87 1.00 0.33	0.35 0.41 0.06	1.87 2.28 0.12	92.90 90.98 96.77	97.26 96.72 99.55
Bikaner	T 6.24 R 8.80 U 1.69	1.46 2.18 0.17	0.48 0.72 0.07	1.83 2.84 0.04	93.28 90.48 98.24	96.71 94.97 99.78
Churu	T 6.88 R 8.53 U 2.52	3.74 5.02 0.38	0.83 1.08 0.17	2.76 3.63 0.47	92.29 90.39 94.25	93.49 91.35 99.16
Jhunjhunu	T 3.01 R 3.24 U 2.10	2.39 2.91 0.39	2.39 2.96 0.15	5.10 6.28 0.55	94.60 93.80 97.75	92.51 90.81 99.06
Alwar	T 3.80 R 4.02 U 1.77	0.99 1.05 0.44	0.79 0.86 0.07	3.63 4.04 0.05	95.41 95.12 98.15	75.38 94.92 99.51
Bharatpur	T 3.96 R 4.24 U 2.43	0.56 0.60 0.36	0.43 0.49 0.15	2.02 2.34 0.42	95.60 95.27 97.42	97.42 97.06 99.22
Madhopur	T 3.52 R 3.77 U 1.83	1.31 1.44 0.51	0.32 0.37 0.04	1.70 1.96 0.05	96.16 95.86 98.12	96.99 96.67 99.44
Jaipur	T 4.25 R 5.08 U 2.61	2.47 3.60 0.29	0.18 0.25 0.05	1.28 1.87 0.14	95.57 94.67 97.34	96.25 94.52 99.57
Ajmer	T 7.39 R 11.20 U 1.71	7.04 11.33 0.88	0.27 0.40 0.08	0.88 1.43 0.09	92.34 89.40 98.21	92.08 87.24 99.03
Sikar	T 3.05 R 3.40 U 1.63	1.45 1.72 0.41	0.76 0.91 0.13	2.83 3.44 0.50	96.19 95.68 98.24	95.72 94.84 99.09
Tonk	T 8.06 R 8.58 U 5.76	5.03 5.61 2.68	0.43 0.48 0.20	2.36 2.75 0.71	91.51 90.94 94.04	92.61 91.64 96.61
Jaisalmer	T 5.80 R 6.51 U 1.05	1.28 1.24 1.60	0.86 0.98 0.09	1.69 1.92 0.13	93.33 92.52 98.86	97.03 96.84 98.24
Jodhpur	T 5.00 R 6.53 U 1.84	2.98 4.12 0.54	0.41 0.60 0.04	1.42 2.03 0.15	94.58 92.88 98.12	95.60 93.85 99.31

WORK POPULATION RATE OF CHILDREN BELOW 14 YEARS IN RAJASTHAN
(District & Sexwise)

	<u>Main Workers</u>		<u>Marginal Workers</u>		<u>Non Workers</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Nagaur	T 5.89	4.69	0.62	1.87	87.59	93.45
	R 6.87	5.38	0.76	2.11	92.37	92.50
	U 2.69	0.54	0.03	0.43	97.28	99.03
Pali	T 4.94	3.41	0.42	2.17	94.55	94.41
	R 5.47	4.00	0.50	2.60	94.02	93.40
	U 2.46	0.68	0.02	0.18	97.52	99.14
Barmer	T 7.78	3.49	1.55	4.55	90.67	91.95
	R 8.26	3.79	1.67	4.93	90.06	91.28
	U 2.26	0.21	0.10	0.37	97.68	99.42
Jalor	T 6.37	2.35	0.57	2.10	93.06	95.55
	R 6.74	2.49	0.60	2.23	92.66	95.28
	U 1.93	0.53	0.16	0.55	97.90	98.25
Sirohi	T 5.40	3.31	1.05	2.43	93.15	94.26
	R 6.79	3.72	1.26	2.87	92.25	93.41
	U 2.28	1.15	-	0.15	97.72	98.70
Bhilwara	T 8.50	5.41	0.55	2.14	90.95	92.45
	R 9.58	6.24	0.64	2.47	89.78	91.29
	U 2.22	0.51	0.01	0.25	97.77	99.24
Udaipur	T 4.45	2.33	0.83	3.47	94.72	94.20
	R 4.19	2.62	0.95	3.96	94.14	93.42
	U 1.45	0.39	0.08	0.32	98.47	99.29
Chittaurgarh	T 5.56	4.57	1.52	4.15	91.19	91.29
	R 7.30	5.12	1.73	4.69	90.97	90.19
	U 1.61	0.85	0.12	0.49	98.27	98.66
Dungarpur	T 5.50	3.60	2.37	7.54	92.13	88.66
	R 5.77	3.80	2.51	7.98	91.72	88.21
	U 1.06	0.16	0.09	0.07	98.86	99.77
Banswara	T 4.46	2.10	1.21	5.07	94.33	92.83
	R 4.64	2.21	1.27	5.33	94.09	92.46
	U 1.08	0.17	0.18	0.17	98.75	99.67
Bundi	T 6.78	2.55	0.33	1.28	92.89	96.17
	R 7.78	3.01	0.37	1.51	91.84	95.49
	U 1.38	0.30	0.10	0.14	98.52	99.57
Kota	T 3.79	1.75	0.38	1.39	95.83	96.86
	R 4.68	2.29	0.51	1.99	94.81	95.72
	U 1.66	0.54	0.08	0.06	98.25	99.39
Jhalawar	T 6.82	3.90	0.33	1.58	92.85	94.52
	R 7.40	4.28	0.36	1.77	92.24	93.95
	U 2.18	0.92	0.10	0.10	97.72	98.98

TABLE - 17
INDIA
Decades Required to attain a Literacy Rate
of 85%.

India/State/ Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
<u>INDIA</u>	7.2	5.2	9.8	9.3	5.5
<u>STATES</u>					
1. Andhra Pradesh	10.3	7.5	13.9	15.2	6.7
2. Bihar	9.4	6.3	14.6	11.7	6.7
3. Gujarat	5.2	3.7	7.0	6.2	4.6
4. Haryana	5.3	3.4	8.5	6.3	4.8
5. Himachal Pradesh	4.0	3.2	4.8	4.2	2.5
6. Jammu & Kashmir	7.2	5.1	10.5	8.4	5.3
7. Karnataka	6.7	5.0	8.5	9.1	5.4
8. Kerala	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.9
9. Madhya Pradesh	10.0	6.7	15.1	14.5	6.9
10. Maharashtra	4.7	3.4	6.0	6.2	3.6
11. Manipur	5.2	4.4	5.9	6.3	-00
12. Meghalaya	11.1	12.3	9.9	14.2	-00
13. Nagaland	2.8	2.3	3.4	3.1	6.0
14. Orissa	6.3	4.3	8.9	7.2	5.2
15. Punjab	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.7	9.4
16. Rajasthan	11.4	6.4	24.9	16.2	7.5
17. Sikkim	3.1	2.2	4.7	3.6	3.5
18. Tamil Nadu	5.2	4.1	6.2	7.2	3.0
19. Tripura	3.8	2.9	4.9	4.2	1.2
20. Uttar Pradesh	10.6	6.4	20.3	12.6	17.4
21. West Bengal	5.7	4.4	7.0	7.0	3.3

Contd.....

Union Territories	Persons	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
1. A & N Islands	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.9
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6.8	5.0	9.7	7.6	11.5
3. Chandigarh	6.3	7.9	5.2	2.8	14.0
4. Dadra Nagar Haveli	5.0	3.4	7.6	ER	ER
5. Delhi	4.8	3.5	6.0	3.3	6.1
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.7	2.3
7. Lakshadweep	2.6	2.3	2.9	ER	ER
8. Mizoram	4.1	5.2	3.7	7.7	7.2
9. Pondicherry	3.0	2.2	3.5	3.9	3.2

@ Excluding 0-5 grp, the balance 85% is the universe being considered.

@@ Excludes Assam.

* Literacy rate declined between 1971 & 1981 because of classification of substantial rural areas as urban.

ER Entirely Rural in 1971.

Source :- Recent Literacy Trends in India -

- O.P. Sharma, Robert D. Ratherford, 1986.

Table - 18

AGE SPECIFIC LITERACY RATES BY SEX FOR INDIA, RAJASTHAN & KERALA

Age group 5-9 years	Persons		Males		Females	
India/State	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
India	19.6	25.2	30.6	24.8	27.3	35.1
Kerala	30.7	52.0	64.9	31.7	53.5	64.8
Rajasthan	13.2	13.9	17.6	18.9	23.4	7.0
India	42.2	49.8	56.5	04.4	60.1	66.9
Kerala	74.2	89.3	95.5	78.5	91.3	96.2
Rajasthan	29.3	35.6	41.0	43.0	50.5	58.5
India	38.4	51.4	55.4	52.0	63.5	66.1
Kerala	73.0	87.0	93.0	80.0	90.6	94.6
Rajasthan	24.5	35.8	40.9	36.4	51.2	57.7
India						
Kerala						
Rajasthan						

Source : Sharma & Retherford, 1986 pp 30-31.

INDIA.

ENROLMENT RATIO IN CLASSES I-V AND VI-VIII OF SCHOOLS
FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

State/Union Territory	Classes I-V(6-11 Year)			Classes VIII (11-14 Years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	116.37	86.67	101.65	42.22	24.19	33.25
Assam	97.19	82.78	90.22	69.10	61.56	65.47
Bihar	107.45	52.75	80.41	47.08	15.47	31.56
Gujarat	125.99	97.97	112.29	64.84	40.92	53.22
Haryana	98.19	72.09	85.50	78.34	40.45	60.50
Himachal Pradesh	118.87	103.25	111.16	106.73	72.77	89.99
Jammu & Kashmir	96.06	62.02	79.57	63.27	35.76	49.94
Karnataka	104.45	85.92	95.30	83.67	54.12	68.98
Kerala	108.58	105.78	107.20	96.82	94.30	95.57
Madhya Pradesh	117.29	75.81	97.12	66.53	24.77	45.99
Maharashtra	126.24	108.90	117.79	79.90	53.30	66.98
Manipur	127.82	105.00	116.54	82.62	59.91	71.40
Meghalaya	100.68	97.26	98.96	62.65	50.25	56.40
Nagaland	118.57	117.70	118.14	55.43	48.09	51.86
Orissa	111.74	78.04	95.04	49.18	26.98	38.09
Punjab	97.07	91.34	94.36	67.11	54.49	61.18
Rajasthan	109.56	46.73	79.14	61.80	16.17	39.75
Sikkim	141.30	115.18	128.42	63.27	50.54	57.13
Tamil Nadu	138.55	122.36	130.61	91.98	65.39	78.84
Tripura	139.21	85.82	112.96	57.57	41.77	49.81
Uttar Pradesh	96.49	53.41	76.22	59.91	23.15	42.71
West Bengal	134.94	96.52	115.84	70.67	54.60	62.72
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	108.35	94.60	101.47	95.07	82.74	89.18
Arunachal Pradesh	112.81	75.90	94.51	50.97	30.43	40.96
Chandigarh	44.78	45.90	45.30	41.34	40.94	41.16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	102.39	75.31	89.35	50.89	32.09	41.70
Delhi	92.63	94.90	93.68	87.94	81.39	84.96
Goa, Daman & Diu	135.67	123.10	129.43	114.23	96.99	105.78
Lakshadweep	152.21	143.59	147.98	119.33	81.27	100.30
Mizoram	137.09	129.47	133.36	65.57	62.12	63.87
Pondicherry	133.10	118.70	125.95	117.39	81.62	99.51
INDIA	111.83	79.21	95.96	66.50	38.95	53.14

Source: Census of India 1987.

Table 20

RAJASTHAN

PROGRESS OF GIRLS EDUCATION 1955-56 TO 1986-87.

Year	1955-56	1960-61	1970-	1975-76	1986-87
Primary Stage upto V					
Boys	37.7 (4.39)	50 (8.99)	70.9 (13.58)	85.6 (18.17)	114.23 (30.23)
Girls	9.1 (0.98)	13 (2.15)	21.7 (3.81)	30.5 (5.86)	49.66 (13.31)
TOTAL	24.1 (5.37)	40.9 (11.14)	47.4 (17.39)	57.8 (24.03)	83.01 (42.54)
Middle Stage VI-VIII					
Boys	15.3 (0.96)	24.1 (1.79)	33.7 (3.17)	39.7 (4.52)	62.7 (9.31)
Girls	2.0 (0.11)	4.1 (0.28)	5 (0.69)	10.3 (1.07)	16.30 (2.28)
TOTAL	8.9 (1.07)	14.4 (2.07)	22.0 (4.23)	25.7 (5.59)	38.96 (11.59)
Sec/Hr.Sec. Stage IX-XII					
Boys	6.8 (3.37)	11.5 (0.78)	20.0 (1.77)	22.6 (2.32)	27.69 (5.10)
Girls	0.6 (0.03)	1.3 (0.08)	3.8 (0.31)	4.9 (0.46)	6.37 (1.07)
TOTAL	3.8 (0.40)	6.8 (0.86)	12.2 (2.08)	14.1 (2.78)	17.43 (6.17)

* Figures in brackets indicate numbers in Lakhs.

Source : 1) Education in Rajasthan, 1950-76, Director, Primary & Secondary Education, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

2) Educational Statistics at a Glance, 1986-87, MHRD, 1986.

TABLE - 21

Enrolments by Stages of Education in
RAJASTHAN

(As on September 30, 1986)

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Girls as % of Total</u>
Pre. Primary	58893	44009	102902	42.77
Primary (I-V)	2964372	1187057	4151429	28.59
Middle (VI-VIII)	930959	227703	1158662	19.65
High (IX-X)	412120	87242	449362	19.41
Hr. Sec. (0/01)	97098	20209	117307	17.23
Technical Irg. & Indus.	6729	966	7695	12.55
Arts Polytechnic	2767	2362	5129	46.05
Teacher Training School	58893	44009	102902	42.77
BA/BA (Hons.)	30488	17660	48148	36.68
B.Sc./B.Sc (Hons.)	22645	6113	28758	21.26
BE/BSc. (Engg.)/ B.Arch.	4425	126	4551	2.77
B.Ed./BT	3744	2287	6031	37.92
M.B.B.S.	2607	1410	4017	35.10
M.A.	10088	5266	15354	34.30
M.Sc.	1803	908	2711	33.49
M.Com.	7677	1466	9143	16.03
Ph.D/D.Sc/D.Phil	679	458	1137	40.28

Source : Selected Educational Statistics, 1986-87

MIIRD, New Delhi, 1988.

RAJASTHAN

(As on 30.9.1987)

Number of students Enrolled By sex, By Stage and by area

	Rural				Urban				Total			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls as % of Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls as % of Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls as % of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pre-Primary	49	49	98	50.00	4941	3341	8282	40.34	4990	3990	8980	44.43
Primary	1731481	587982	2319463	25.35	375142	234642	609784	38.48	2106623	822624	2929824	28.08
Upper Primary	1149553	328855	1478408	22.24	370893	199554	570447	34.99	1520446	528409	2048855	25.79
Secondary	360212	49766	409978	12.14	84235	78609	162844	48.27	444447	128375	572822	22.41
Higher Secondary	183556	13055	196611	6.64	313268	124483	437751	28.44	496824	137538	634362	21.68
TOTAL	3424851	979707	4404558	22.24	1148479	640629	1789108	35.81	4573330	1620336	6193666	26.16

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1987-1988.

Table 23

RAJASTHANAGEWISE ENROLMENTS
(30.9.86)

Age-Wise	Total Enrolment			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11 Years	3023265	1231066 (28.95)	254331	489455	146040 (22.98)	635495	347176	97569 (21.94)	444745
11-14 Years	930959	227703 (19.65)	1158662	140383	13651 (8.86)	154034	88980	7305 (7.59)	96285
14-17 Years	509218	107451 (17.42)	616669	64785	3942 (5.73)	68727	42976	2103 (4.67)	45079
Total	4463442	1566220 (25.98)	6029662	694623	163633 (19.07)	858256	479132	106977 (18.25)	586107

Source: Progress of Education in Rajasthan. 1986 -87

Note : Figures in brackets indicate girls as proportion to total number of students.

Table 24

RAJASTHAN

Stage-wise enrolments for Scheduled Caste and Tribes (30.9.86)

Schools	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-Primary	171	140	311	06	07	13
Primary	345020	106906	451926	267123	79918	347041
Upper Primary	226008	45067	271075	140393	22332	163225
Secondary	64398	7041	71439	38743	2837	41580
Higher Secondary	59026	4479	63505	32367	1883	34250
TOTAL	694623	163633	858256	479132	106977	486109

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan. 1986-87

TABLE 25

Estimated Child Population and Enrolments in age group 6-10 years

S.No.	District Name	Estimated Population						Percentage			
		(00s)			Enrolment (00s)			Total			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Non enrolled girls (in '00s)
		RAJASTHAN									
1.	Bikaner	697	652	1349	811	333	1144	116.35	51.07	84.50	319
2.	Churu	917	859	1776	980	350	1330	106.87	40.74	74.88	509
3.	Ganganagar	1652	1546	3198	1456	782	2238	88.13	50.58	69.98	764
4.	Jhunjhunu	924	865	1789	1241	681	1922	134.30	78.73	107.43	184
5.	Sikar	1058	991	2049	1322	495	1817	124.95	49.95	88.67	496
6.	Ajmer	1076	1007	2083	1237	630	1867	114.96	62.56	89.63	377
7.	Alwar	1327	1242	2569	1676	792	2468	126.49	63.77	96.06	450
8.	Bharatpur	1413	1323	2736	1812	675	2487	128.43	51.02	90.89	648
9.	Dholpur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Jaipur	2703	2532	5235	3115	1233	4348	115.24	48.69	83.05	1299
11.	Barmer	905	848	1753	939	207	1146	103.75	24.41	65.37	641
12.	Jaisalmer	196	183	379	241	66	307	122.96	36.06	81.00	117
13.	Jalore	703	658	1361	783	175	958	111.38	26.59	70.38	483
14.	Jodhpur	1353	1265	2618	1382	540	1922	102.14	42.68	73.41	722
15.	Pali	976	914	1890	1243	447	1690	127.35	48.90	89.41	467
16.	Nagaur	1235	1157	2392	1635	539	2174	132.38	46.58	90.88	618
17.	Sirohi	408	382	790	477	188	665	116.91	49.21	84.17	194
18.	Bundi	447	419	866	521	204	725	116.55	48.68	83.71	215
19.	Jhalawar	586	549	1135	623	249	872	106.31	45.35	76.82	300
20.	Kota	1222	1144	2366	1426	759	2185	116.69	66.34	92.34	385
21.	S.Madhopur	1164	1088	2252	1373	447	1820	117.95	41.08	80.81	641
22.	Tonk	583	547	1130	630	238	909	114.92	43.51	80.35	309
23.	Banswara	690	647	1337	869	422	1291	125.94	65.22	96.55	225
24.	Bhilwara	972	911	1883	967	365	1332	99.48	40.06	73.39	546
25.	Chittorgarh	940	880	1820	965	393	1358	102.65	44.65	74.61	487
26.	Dungarpur	516	484	1000	624	305	929	120.93	63.01	92.90	179
27.	Udaipur	1800	1687	3487	1842	792	2634	102.33	46.94	75.73	895
		26463	24780	51243	30230	12307	42537	114.23	49.66	83.01	12473

Source: Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

Table 26 -
Estimated Child Population and Enrolments in age group 11-13 years

Sl. No.	District Name	Estimated child & population			Total (00's)			Percentage		Total	Not enrolled girls in '00s-
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls		
1.	Bikaner	395	367	762	182	78	260	46.07	21.25	34.12	299
2.	Churu	519	484	1003	287	58	345	55.29	11.92	34.39	426
3.	Ganganagar	934	872	1806	488	160	648	52.24	18.34	35.88	712
4.	Jhunjhunu	522	489	1011	470	124	594	90.03	25.35	58.75	365
5.	Sikar	599	559	1158	478	78	556	79.79	13.95	48.01	481
6.	Ajmer	608	568	1176	387	158	545	63.65	27.81	46.34	410
7.	Alwar	750	701	1451	640	143	783	85.53	20.33	53.96	558
8.	Bharatpur	800	745	1545	639	117	756	79.87	15.70	48.93	628
9.	Dholpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jaipur	1529	1428	2957	1143	301	1444	74.75	21.07	48.83	1127
11.	Barmer	512	478	990	197	25	215	37.10	05.23	21.71	453
12.	Jaisalmer	111	103	214	43	07	50	38.73	06.79	23.36	56
13.	Jalore	397	372	769	167	17	181	41.30	04.56	23.53	355
14.	Jodhpur	765	714	1479	404	120	524	52.81	16.80	35.42	594
15.	Pali	552	516	1068	324	57	371	58.69	11.04	35.77	459
16.	Nagauri	698	653	1351	442	60	502	63.32	09.18	37.15	593
17.	Sirohi	230	216	446	135	30	165	58.69	13.88	36.99	186
18.	Bundi	253	237	490	143	34	177	55.52	14.34	36.12	203
19.	Jhalawar	331	310	641	176	42	218	53.17	13.54	34.00	268
20.	Kota	691	645	1336	473	153	626	68.45	23.72	46.85	492
21.	S. Madhopur	658	614	1272	547	93	640	83.13	15.14	50.31	521
22.	Tonk	330	308	638	198	37	235	60.00	12.01	36.83	271
23.	Banswara	390	365	755	165	49	214	42.30	13.42	28.34	316
24.	Bhilwara	550	514	1064	280	75	355	50.90	14.59	33.36	475
25.	Chittorgabh	531	497	1028	269	70	339	50.65	14.08	32.97	461
26.	Dungarpur	292	273	565	136	41	177	46.57	15.01	31.32	251
27.	Udaipur	1019	951	1970	501	151	652	49.16	15.37	33.09	868
<hr/>											
Total		14966	13979	28945	9304	2278	11582	62.17	16.30	40.01	11641

Source : Progress of education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.



Table 27

RAJASTHAN

Estimated child population and enrolments in age group 4-17 years

S.No.	District	Estimated population			Enrolments			Average		Total
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
1.	BIKANER	485	447	932	121	43	164	24.95	09.62	17.59
2.	CHURU	637	589	1726	145	23	168	22.76	03.57	13.70
3.	GANGANAGAR	148	1060	2208	263	64	327	22.91	06.04	14.81
4.	JHUNJHUNU	643	593	1236	263	51	314	40.90	28.60	25.40
5.	SIKAR	736	679	1415	256	26	282	34.78	03.83	19.93
6.	AJMER	747	691	1438	234	93	327	31.32	13.46	22.74
7.	ALWAR	922	852	1774	362	62	424	39.26	07.27	23.90
8.	BHARATPUR	982	907	1889	381	49	430	38.80	04.47	22.76
9.	DHOLPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	JAIPUR	1879	1736	3614	695	183	878	36.99	10.54	24.29
11.	BARMER	629	581	1210	63	07	70	10.02	01.20	05.78
12.	JAISALMER	136	126	262	18	03	21	13.23	02.38	08.01
13.	JALORE	486	454	940	44	04	48	09.05	00.88	05.11
14.	JODHPUR	940	868	1808	233	69	302	24.79	07.95	16.70
15.	PALI	678	627	1305	134	19	153	19.76	03.03	11.72
16.	NAGOUR	858	793	1651	216	21	237	25.17	02.65	14.35
17.	SIROHI	284	262	546	62	12	74	21.83	04.58	13.55
18.	BUNDI	310	288	598	78	16	94	25.16	05.56	15.72
19.	JHALAWAR	408	376	784	96	17	113	23.53	04.52	14.41
20.	KOTA	849	185	1634	269	78	347	31.68	09.94	21.24
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	809	746	1555	337	36	373	41.65	04.82	23.99
22.	TONK	405	375	780	116	16	132	28.64	04.26	16.92
23.	BANSWARA	480	446	923	95	20	115	19.79	04.51	12.46
24.	BHILWARA	676	624	1300	139	37	176	20.56	05.93	13.54
25.	CHITTORGARH	653	604	1257	134	33	167	20.52	05.45	13.28
26.	DUNGARPUR	359	331	690	73	16	89	20.33	04.83	12.90
27.	UDAIPUR	1252	1156	2408	266	77	243	21.25	06.66	14.24
TOTAL		18391	16993	35384	5093	1075	6168	27.69	06.33	17.43

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

TABLE - 28

SELECT DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATIONS

RAJASTHAN, KERALA AND INDIA

	Rajasthan	Kerala	India
Total Population (1981 census) (in '000s)	34,262	25,452	685,185
Population Density per Sq.Km.	100	654	216
Percentage Rural	78.95	81.2	76.69
Decadal Growth Rate (1971-81)	32.97	19.24	25.00
Sex Ratio	919	1032	934
Age at Marriage for females.	16.09	21.85	18.32
Literacy Rate (%)			
Total	24.38	70.42	36.23
Female	11.40	65.73	24.82
Rural Female	5.46	64.25	17.96
Urban Female	34.45	72.20	47.82
Infant Mortality rate			
Rural	118	77	119
Urban	53	45	62
Total	108	69	110
Child Mortality rate			
Rural	57.2	12.8	45.5
Urban	19.2	8.3	20.4
Total	50.3	12.2	41.2
Percentage of Population below poverty line (Planning commission 1983-84 provisional)			
Rural	36.6	26.1	40.4
Urban	26.1	30.1	28.1
Total	34.3	26.8	37.4

	Rajasthan	Kerala	India
Enrolment Ratio Classes I-V (6-11 years) in 1986-87.			
Boys	109.56	108.58	111.83
Girls	46.73	105.78	79.21
Total	79.14	107.20	95.96
Classes VI-VIII(11-14 years) in 1986-87.			
Boys	61.80	96.82	66.50
Girls	16.17	94.30	38.95
Total	39.75	95.57	53.14
Age specific literary Rates.			
<u>5-9 years</u>			
Male	23.4	64.8	35.1
Female	11.4	65.0	25.8
Total	41.0	95.5	56.5
<u>15-19 years</u>			
Male	57.7	94.6	66.1
Female	20.8	91.4	43.3
Total	40.9	93.0	55.4

Source : Census of India 1987

(i) Young child in Rajasthan Indian Institute of Health Management
Research.

MHRD, New Delhi 1988.

Table 29

RAJASTHAN

Secondary Enrolments by Arts, Commerce and Science (30.09.1986)

Class	Arts			Commerce			Science		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
IX	96844	36431 (27.34)	133275	98448	6707 (6.38)	105155	46673	6148 (11.64)	52821
X	56021	25202 (31.03)	81223	71501	5792 (7.49)	77293	39372	5451 (12.16)	44823
XI	24376	12257 (33.46)	36633	42860	3198 (6.94)	46058	28069	3911 (12.23)	31980
XII	-	22 (100)	22	32	01 (3.03)	33	103	42 (28.97)	145
TOTAL	177241	73912 (29.43)	251153	212841	15698 (6.87)	228539	114217	5552 (11.98)	129759

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan. 1986-87

Table 30 -
RAJASTHAN
Enrolments by Arts, Commerce and Science streams for Secondary and Senior Secondary Level (30.9.86)

S.No.	District	Art			Commerce			Science		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	3248	3034	6282	5947	320	6267	2655	872	3527
2.	CHURU	4885	1938	6823	7508	115	7623	2139	209	2348
3.	GANGANAGAR	10145	4684	14829	7201	507	7751	8844	1151	9995
4.	JHUN JHUNO	8781	3794	12575	12253	366	12619	953	583	5436
5.	SIKAR	6357	2107	8464	14381	193	14574	4815	277	5092
6.	AJMER	5421	5669	11090	11962	2227	14189	5336	1330	6766
7.	ALWAR	13789	4523	18312	13423	981	14404	9841	653	9594
8.	BHARATPUR	13270	3112	16382	8994	465	9459	6960	406	7366
9.	DHOLPUR	4306	650	4956	2293	19	2312	2001	267	2263
10.	JAIPUR	26196	11099	37295	27047	2596	30643	15133	2997	18130
11.	BARMER	2347	625	2972	2781	13	2794	1185	25	1210
12.	JAISALMER	745	237	983	699	04	703	364	33	397
13.	JALORE	1429	305	1734	2285	22	2307	719	45	764
14.	JODHPUR	6619	4575	11194	9479	866	10845	6224	1017	7241
15.	PALI	3230	1367	4597	7667	306	7973	2525	218	2743
16.	NAGAUR	4438	1646	6084	13484	277	13761	3241	215	3456
17.	SIKCHI	1586	15	2301	3081	220	3301	1123	119	1242
18.	BUNDI	2946	1324	4270	2954	88	3032	1935	147	2082
19.	JHALAWAR	3837	1506	5343	4078	163	4241	1633	74	1707
20.	KOTA	10334	5066	15400	9363	1225	10588	6872	1431	8303
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	15651	3033	18684	10168	129	10297	7662	346	8008
22.	TONK	3119	1387	4506	5780	108	5888	2662	165	2827
23.	BANSWARA	5228	1616	6844	2423	138	2561	2005	216	2221
24.	BHILWARA	2821	2153	5004	7455	1038	8493	3614	535	4149
25.	CHITTORGARH	3750	2071	5821	6060	615	6675	2915	349	3264
26.	DUNGARPUR	3746	1082	4828	2464	248	2713	1120	217	1337
27.	UDAIPUR	8846	4542	13388	11078	1395	12473	6538	1613	8151
TOTAL		177241	73890	251131	212809	15697	228506	114114	15510	129624

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

TABLE - 31

(As on 30.9.1986)
(आसन्न ३०.९.८६)

RAJASTHAN

Districtwise percentage of girls in total enrolment

S.No.	Name of the District	Area	% of Girls in class I-V in			% of Girls in class VI-VIII in			% of Girls in class IX-X in			% of Girls in class XI-XII in		
			Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment	Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment	Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment	Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Shri Ganganagar	R	32.98	22.73	23.85	17.02	7.00	6.35	7.22	4.04	-	2.15	4.22	-
	U		41.71	34.30	40.32	39.94	23.38	21.88	26.01	6.35	9.09	21.71	2.14	-
	T		35.42	25.15	36.08	26.39	11.70	24.66	19.19	5.42	6.67	19.19	2.37	-
2.	Bikaner	R	20.37	12.21	6.25	11.55	3.53	-	8.31	1.72	-	6.92	-	-
	U		47.31	33.71	29.17	40.43	21.45	9.09	33.11	29.64	28.24	30.47	34.62	23.08
	T		33.24	20.17	16.07	32.07	13.20	9.09	29.05	21.00	36.11	29.20	24.00	23.08
3.	Churu	R	21.54	18.47	14.97	8.10	4.37	13.67	4.61	1.33	-	5.08	-	-
	U		3.97	27.65	14.19	20.53	10.48	14.82	21.18	4.84	8.51	11.96	1.32	9.52
	T		1.61	20.27	14.57	16.24	6.14	14.75	14.71	3.33	5.63	11.13	1.08	8.70
4.	Jhunjhunu	R	34.02	28.14	28.19	18.37	11.46	11.81	12.81	5.34	5.21	13.80	8.59	8.00
	U		32.54	29.56	36.43	27.03	12.00	21.26	24.63	8.32	8.57	16.39	2.30	1.85
	T		33.74	28.43	29.06	20.44	11.60	12.79	17.59	6.27	6.11	15.44	4.98	3.80
5.	Alwar	R	28.69	24.88	19.36	14.29	6.03	5.86	9.67	4.03	3.26	7.20	3.12	5.98
	U		42.13	35.18	41.37	33.81	16.68	30.38	16.68	10.12	6.13	20.29	0.56	14.11
	T		30.48	25.89	20.56	18.28	7.51	7.75	11.96	5.50	4.04	13.92	2.17	10.02
6.	Bharatpur	R	26.80	21.76	28.95	9.82	4.15	7.82	4.10	0.89	2.33	2.36	0.91	-
	U		39.02	30.94	37.72	26.66	14.22	17.86	20.54	3.46	4.95	16.14	1.99	6.74
	T		29.25	23.48	37.46	14.95	6.41	9.43	11.69	1.87	3.26	12.96	1.61	4.20
7.	S.Madhupur	R	20.50	15.02	18.64	11.06	3.75	5.79	5.34	2.25	1.56	4.98	0.66	2.82
	U		38.85	30.33	31.24	32.67	18.75	13.79	20.53	10.32	1.86	12.02	5.01	1.57
	T		23.12	16.97	18.95	15.27	5.93	6.20	9.92	4.23	1.61	9.28	2.58	2.21
8.	Jaipur	R	21.91	19.07	17.91	9.53	5.39	3.74	5.72	2.43	1.89	3.38	-	2.70
	U		39.33	33.07	23.99	36.12	21.99	17.54	27.53	13.05	7.99	22.59	5.69	5.17
	T		28.60	22.78	18.88	21.29	10.36	5.94	18.33	7.02	3.85	18.41	3.98	4.34
9.	Sikar	R	25.48	17.73	23.00	10.28	5.08	5.08	5.89	1.18	2.77	2.74	-	-
	U		33.30	26.06	35.57	25.31	9.61	18.60	13.77	5.86	2.10	7.19	3.25	13.73
	T		26.78	18.54	24.00	13.64	5.89	8.01	9.11	2.72	2.58	6.13	2.38	6.67

contd....

TABLE - 3Q

Districtwise percentage of girls in total enrolment

S.No.	Name of the District	Area	% of Girls in class I-V in				% of Girls in class VI-VIII in				% of Girls in class IX-X in				% of Girls in class XI-XII in			
			Total		SC		Total		SC		Total		SC		Total		SC	
			Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10.	Ajmer	R	25.26	21.87	20.76	12.46	9.10	8.08	8.68	3.06	1.87	9.78	1.12	-	-	-	-	-
		U	41.94	41.94	41.93	35.71	25.26	25.86	33.49	18.00	24.17	25.46	15.96	2.94	-	-	-	-
		T	32.93	32.10	25.48	26.53	19.17	15.77	26.83	13.73	17.29	22.83	12.70	2.63	-	-	-	-
11.	Tonk	R	24.18	18.34	16.51	11.68	4.05	5.44	10.16	1.59	3.63	2.18	2.47	3.85	-	-	-	-
		U	39.12	34.83	33.74	34.90	17.34	9.94	18.36	9.08	2.37	12.26	2.54	2.11	-	-	-	-
		T	27.17	21.44	16.93	17.87	6.87	5.73	14.27	5.53	3.35	14.65	2.52	2.58	-	-	-	-
12.	Jaisalmer	R	15.85	18.98	13.73	4.30	1.62	1.89	2.49	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		U	36.68	25.05	8.22	27.06	3.51	8.11	19.98	2.34	7.69	17.30	8.33	4.76	-	-	-	-
		T	19.86	19.51	13.39	13.16	2.10	4.44	14.59	1.79	5.88	16.95	6.67	4.76	-	-	-	-
13.	Jodhpur	R	18.88	12.11	10.90	5.52	1.33	1.43	1.78	-	6.06	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
		U	24.19	34.80	29.12	43.38	22.07	18.33	32.70	12.79	0.99	33.18	11.49	7.14	-	-	-	-
		T	21.78	20.20	15.82	23.60	10.09	10.19	23.16	8.12	2.24	29.78	9.59	5.56	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagpur	R	23.09	15.40	14.90	7.44	8.48	2.86	3.66	0.86	10.53	2.28	-	50.00	-	-	-	-
		U	34.64	27.24	11.11	23.34	7.38	9.80	16.96	5.71	12.50	7.58	1.95	-	-	-	-	-
		T	24.59	16.18	14.65	10.64	8.30	5.79	8.96	1.89	11.90	5.82	1.80	11.11	-	-	-	-
15.	Paln	R	22.98	17.98	15.60	9.92	3.89	2.27	7.35	0.95	2.70	9.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
		U	37.62	24.30	21.15	24.51	20.87	5.08	18.61	2.30	13.46	13.76	6.19	18.33	-	-	-	-
		T	25.99	18.10	16.08	14.57	8.68	2.78	13.33	1.52	9.56	12.52	4.09	16.67	-	-	-	-
16.	Barmer	R	14.45	17.67	10.28	6.24	3.13	1.65	4.19	2.67	-	1.80	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
		U	36.98	37.45	13.92	32.23	9.79	4.50	16.46	10.19	2.17	7.84	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
		T	17.15	21.86	10.42	12.77	3.87	2.24	10.98	10.25	1.37	6.45	1.29	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Jalore	R	16.06	17.98	7.30	6.31	1.92	1.54	3.96	0.95	-	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
		U	33.92	24.30	10.77	23.75	6.12	-	12.17	2.30	-	7.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T	17.57	18.10	7.55	9.44	2.65	1.38	7.60	1.52	-	5.68	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE - 30

Districtwise percentage of girls in total enrolment

S.No.	Name of the District	Area	% of Girls in class I-V in			% of Girls in class VI-VIII in			% of Girls in class IX-X in			% of Girls in class X-XII in		
			Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment	Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment	Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment	Total Enrolment	SC Enrolment	ST Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18.	Sirohi	R	24.59	17.67	18.60	9.44	4.32	2.44	6.67	2.67	-	5.45	-	-
		U	39.69	37.45	30.38	31.76	24.29	10.57	25.33	15.19	7.97	14.18	3.07	-
		T	27.90	21.86	19.67	17.76	10.98	4.36	17.65	10.25	5.56	12.68	2.44	-
19.	Bhilwara	R	21.72	16.32	15.84	16.90	9.14	6.15	17.23	8.87	6.35	18.49	11.44	-
		U	38.66	25.47	20.36	35.52	15.21	5.25	26.87	8.07	2.83	25.46	5.91	7.79
		T	25.40	16.20	16.16	22.42	10.59	8.16	21.04	8.64	5.39	22.12	8.96	5.68
20.	Udaipur	R	24.75	24.18	17.46	15.69	8.41	9.73	12.97	4.90	4.92	13.34	1.98	6.57
		U	45.80	40.60	32.05	37.60	24.46	25.42	30.87	13.59	16.37	29.10	7.17	12.75
		T	29.22	28.50	17.96	22.88	13.05	10.98	21.87	8.29	8.39	24.01	4.71	8.67
21.	Chittor	R	30.63	19.31	18.40	12.59	3.87	5.41	12.76	5.69	2.45	11.56	1.83	-
		U	43.16	34.86	34.90	36.33	16.65	25.11	26.20	13.80	3.37	21.14	4.66	1.75
		T	28.03	21.73	18.76	20.82	7.16	7.25		20.47	10.09	2.91	18.82	1.10
22.	Dungarpur	R	29.41	30.55	26.72	19.67	15.07	13.43	15.59	3.96	9.15	12.09	9.52	6.47
		U	42.73	39.76	30.23	36.12	19.58	29.90	21.53	18.81	13.59	16.69	7.41	5.96
		T	31.62	31.79	26.79	22.25	15.87	14.40	17.51	8.54	10.10	14.62	8.00	6.06
23.	Banswara	R	29.41	33.16	27.14	25.53	12.72	9.96	12.19	3.64	4.83	8.27	-	-
		U	44.65	43.68	43.88	41.67	38.68	40.64	29.38	14.68	9.93	24.15	2.56	1.31
		T	30.56	34.07	27.45	28.44	17.14	11.77	17.89	6.77	5.62	15.38	1.04	2.34
24.	Bundi	R	25.87	22.76	21.05	12.06	6.27	4.94	11.34	4.48	1.38	5.40	-	-
		U	40.49	34.87	23.06	38.61	24.12	7.28	23.20	6.78	0.21	13.75	4.06	1.44
		T	29.32	25.18	21.13	20.89	11.47	5.12	18.35	5.43	0.90	12.87	3.10	1.21
25.	Kota	R	28.51	24.91	28.47	12.28	7.95	5.74	9.57	4.12	5.21	12.60	10.20	2.52
		U	37.84	37.35	37.68	37.69	17.43	24.62	27.94	14.31	8.53	12.38	8.65	7.64
		T	32.06	28.35	29.18	24.54	11.37	9.08	21.14	9.80	6.96	12.42	9.03	6.09

contd....

TABLE - 30

Districtwise percentage of girls in total enrolment

S.No.	Name of the District	Area % of Girls in class I-V in			% of Girls in class VI-VIII in			% of Girls in class IX-X in			% of Girls in class XI-XII in		
		Total		Enrolment	Total		Enrolment	Total		Enrolment	Total		Enrolment
		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Jhalawar	R 24.74	19.21	17.86	11.74	4.95	5.99	9.03	3.28	3.71	9.45	6.67	-
	U 42.88	49.53	38.28	29.01	21.42	13.42	29.01	21.42	13.42	5.14	11.94	5.17	6.06
	T 27.79	23.77	19.29	16.96	8.72	7.97	8.95	14.88	7.97	6.27	11.30	5.59	5.04
27.	Dholpur	R 22.69	19.20	20.23	6.86	2.32	3.83	3.55	0.32	0.58	2.98	-	-
	U 36.41	28.35	42.86	31.03	14.49	0.65	8.45	13.56	0.65	1.56	11.25	-	-
	T 24.76	20.37	20.90	12.68	4.47	0.46	4.10	8.10	0.46	1.00	8.20	-	-
	For the State	R 24.79	19.80	21.58	12.16	5.74	7.04	8.18	2.92	3.58	8.24	2.74	3.36
	U 37.58	34.29	30.45	34.49	19.35	10.74	20.87	25.09	10.74	7.37	19.37	5.57	5.60
	T 28.02	22.53	22.06	19.75	9.42	6.34	8.51	16.82	6.34	4.67	16.42	4.61	4.60

Source: Directorate of Primary Secondary Education, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

TABLE 32

RAJASTHAN

Districtwise enrolment of NFE by Sex (1986-87)

(000's)

S.No.	District	Target (86-87)			Achievement		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	AJMER	9.0	4.81	13.81	8.9	5.8	14.7
2.	ALWAR	6.9	7.53	14.43	6.6	9.7	16.3
3.	BANSWARA	10.9	12.57	23.47	12.7	11.7	24.4
4.	BARMER	5.5	3.82	9.32	5.3	3.3	8.6
5.	BHARATPUR	6.9	4.70	11.60	8.5	5.9	14.4
6.	BHILWARA	8.7	7.64	16.34	9.3	7.2	16.5
7.	BLKANER	7.9	4.33	12.23	5.6	3.7	9.3
8.	BUNDI	7.9	4.43	12.33	7.4	3.4	10.8
9.	CHITTORGARH	13.4	4.53	18.03	7.8	5.6	13.4
10.	CHURU	7.2	4.13	11.33	4.1	5.1	9.2
11.	DUNGARPUR	6.2	6.72	12.92	7.9	7.1	15.0
12.	DHOLPUR	7.4	4.53	11.93	7.4	5.5	12.9
13.	GANGANAGAR	6.0	3.82	9.82	7.2	4.9	12.1
14.	JAIPUR I	10.0	6.63	16.63	12.8	11.6	24.3
15.	JAIPUR II	6.0	3.81	9.81			
16.	JHALAWAR	6.5	6.13	12.63	6.5	5.2	11.6
17.	JAISALMER	6.2	3.63	11.83	6.1	4.3	10.4
18.	JALORE	6.2	7.44	13.64	4.6	3.8	8.4
19.	JHUNJHUNU	6.2	5.13	11.33	4.6	7.2	11.8
20.	JODHPUR	12.4	9.76	22.16	11.0	8.6	19.6
21.	KOTA	11.5	9.44	20.94	11.4	9.9	21.3
22.	NAGPUR	5.7	8.76	14.46	6.8	6.2	13.0
23.	PALI	8.1	3.10	11.20	6.1	4.4	10.5
24.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	7.0	10.06	17.06	7.0	9.3	16.3
25.	SIKAR	5.5	9.26	14.76	7.8	8.4	16.2
26.	SIROHI	6.6	3.82	10.42	6.2	3.8	10.0
27.	TONK	6.2	5.02	11.22	6.4	6.7	12.1
28.	UDAIPUR	9.0	7.33	16.33	11.4	9.5	20.9
TOTAL		217.0	174.98	391.98	206.4	177.7	384.1

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan (1986-87).

TABLE - 33

RAJASTHANDistrictwise Enrolment of NFE of Scheduled Caste - 1987.

S.No.	District	Target			Achievement		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	AJMER	1.20	1.04	2.24	2.1	1.5	3.6
2.	ALWAR	1.40	1.57	1.97	1.6	2.0	3.6
3.	BANSWARA	1.50	1.37	2.87	1.0	1.2	2.2
4.	BARMER	1.30	0.77	2.07	1.3	0.7	2.0
5.	BHARATPUR	1.00	1.13	2.13	1.7	1.2	2.9
6.	BHILWARA	1.60	1.33	2.83	2.1	1.3	3.4
7.	BIKANER	1.00	0.88	1.88	1.1	0.7	1.8
8.	BUNDI	2.30	1.61	3.91	2.1	0.8	2.9
9.	CHITTORGARH	1.40	0.89	2.29	1.3	1.0	2.3
10.	CHURU	1.40	0.86	2.24	1.3	1.7	3.0
11.	DUNGARPUR	1.20	0.75	1.95	1.0	0.8	1.8
12.	DHOLPUR	1.30	1.16	2.46	1.8	1.1	2.9
13.	GANGANAGAR	1.20	1.18	2.38	1.9	0.9	2.8
14.	JAIPUR I	2.20	1.36	3.56			
15.	JAIPUR II	1.60	0.88	2.48	2.7	2.4	5.1
16.	JHALAWAR	1.20	1.75	2.95	1.3	1.1	2.4
17.	JAISALMER	1.50	0.85	2.35	1.0	1.0	2.0
18.	JALORE	1.50	1.28	2.78	1.1	0.8	1.9
19.	JHUNJHUNU	1.70	0.79	2.49	1.0	1.2	2.2
20.	JODHPUR	2.90	2.28	5.18	2.1	1.6	3.7
21.	KOTA	2.70	3.49	6.19	3.2	3.1	6.3
22.	NAGAUR	1.00	2.09	3.09	1.4	0.9	2.3
23.	PALI	1.40	0.90	2.38	1.4	1.0	2.4
24.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	1.00	3.44	4.44	1.7	2.8	4.6
25.	SIKAR	1.40	4.01	5.41	2.2	2.5	4.7
26.	SIROHI	1.90	0.97	2.87	1.7	0.8	2.5
27.	TONK	1.80	0.93	2.73	0.9	1.0	1.9
28.	UDAIPUR	1.60	1.00	2.60	0.8	0.9	1.7
TOTAL		43.10	40.54	83.65	42.8	36.0	78.8

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

TABLE - 34

RAJASTHANDistrictwise Enrolment of NFE of Scheduled Tribe 1986-87

S.No.	District	Target (1986-87)			Achievements		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	AJMER	0.10	0.25	0.35	0.8	0.6	1.4
2.	ALWAR	0.90	1.15	2.05	1.0	2.4	3.0
3.	BANSWARA	12.20	10.50	22.70	10.8	9.2	20.0
4.	BARMER	0.30	0.32	0.62	0.2	0.3	0.5
5.	BHARATPUR	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.3	0.4	0.7
6.	BHILWARA	1.00	0.56	1.56	1.2	0.5	1.7
7.	BIKANER	0.30	0.22	0.52	-	-	-
8.	BUNDI	0.60	1.31	2.91	1.6	0.8	2.4
9.	CHITTORGARH	2.60	1.38	3.98	2.8	1.5	4.3
10.	CHURU	0.10	0.4	0.14	-	-	-
11.	DUNGARPUR	7.00	2.97	9.97	5.7	4.7	10.3
12.	DHOLPUR	1.70	0.84	2.54	0.2	0.1	0.3
13.	GANGANAGAR	0.90	0.34	1.24	-	-	-
14.	JAIPUR I	2.60	1.70	4.30	2.5	2.1	4.6
15.	JAIPUR II	0.20	0.44	0.64			
16.	JHALAWAR	0.90	0.80	1.70	0.8	0.6	1.4
17.	JAISALMER	0.40	0.34	0.74	0.5	0.3	0.8
18.	JALORE	0.40	0.45	0.85	0.6	0.3	0.9
19.	JHUNJHUNU	0.60	0.26	0.86	0.3	0.4	0.7
20.	JODHPUR	0.50	1.15	1.65	0.5	0.5	1.0
21.	KOTA	1.80	2.33	4.13	2.3	1.7	4.0
22.	NAGAU	-	0.03	0.03	-	-	-
23.	PALI	1.30	0.40	1.70	1.0	0.4	1.4
24.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	1.90	21.8	4.08	1.6	2.3	4.1
25.	SIKAR	0.10	0.26	0.36	1.7	0.8	2.5
26.	SIROHI	1.70	0.75	2.46	1.8	1.0	2.8
27.	TONK	1.80	0.55	2.33	0.3	1.0	2.4
28.	UDAIPUR	7.40	2.88	10.28	7.8	4.6	12.4
TOTAL		50.40	34.60	85.00	47.4	36.6	84.0

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

TABLE - 35
RAJASTHAN

Achievements of Non formal Edu.Centres
(Including 300 Girls centres)

Year	No. of Centres Sanctioned	Running	<u>Benifitted learners</u>		Total	Girls
			Boys	Girls		
1975-76	416	391	6867	2997	9863	30.38
1980-81	4616	2337	46059	18123	64182	28.24
1981-82	4116	3307	62647	28886	91533	31.56
1982-83	6616	3912	81391	38866	120257	32.32
1983-84	11070	6033	126260	66127	192387	34.37
1984-85	10930	9584	184944	149560	334504	44.71
1985-86	10843	10244	182284	162952	345236	47.20

As on Nov.85

Source: Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Bikaner,
Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN

Class, Sexwise enrolments of all students and Scheduled Castes and Tribes as on 30.9.1986.

CLASS	Total Enrolments			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-primary	58893	44009	102902	9218	4880	14098	4076	1949	6025
I - II	1708347	765237	2473584	274526	96871	371397	220082	75084	295166
III	460442	163150	623592	78008	18678	96686	48973	9737	58310
IV	427870	142433	570303	70359	14807	85166	40881	6737	47618
V	357713	116237	483950	57344	10804	68148	33164	4462	37625
Total I to V	3023265	1231066	4254331	489455	146040	635495	347176	97569	444745
VI	380875	93787	474662	69008	6248	65256	37359	3340	40699
VII	294206	72709	366915	43951	4246	48197	27976	2243	30219
VIII	255878	61207	317085	37424	3157	40581	23645	1722	25367
Total VI to VIII	930959	227703	1158662	140383	13651	154034	88920	7305	96285
IX	243728	50170	293898	32714	2089	34803	21965	1165	23130
X	168292	37072	205464	21232	1259	22491	14277	72	14949
XI	96343	19800	116143	10811	582	11393	6724	262	6986
Total IX to XI	508463	17042	615505	64757	3930	68687	42966	2099	45065
XII	755	409	1164	28	12	40	10	04	14
GRAND TOTAL	4463442	1566220	6029662	694623	163633	858256	479132	106977	586109
Pre-Prim. to XII									

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

Table 37

R A J A S T H A N
Classwise Enrollment 30.9.1986-

S.No.	District	Pre-primary			Ingrades Unit			Class 'III'		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	5241	3528	8769	48951	18176	67127	10593	4540	15133
2.	CHURU	570	866	1436	57529	22365	79894	14459	4993	19452
3.	GANGANAGAR	2048	1661	3699	77677	42103	119780	22678	13076	35754
4.	JHUNJHUNU	335	2679	3014	67591	41375	108966	18631	9145	27776
5.	SIKAR	360	780	1140	72351	32378	104729	20850	6620	27470
6.	AJMER	8605	7560	16165	62417	31275	93692	18753	8755	27508
7.	ALWAR	-	-	-	88732	50516	139538	27633	10660	38293
8.	BHARATPUR	291	186	477	68694	33091	101785	20960	6448	27408
9.	DHOLPUR	766	133	899	33657	13671	47328	7731	1875	9606
10.	JAIPUR	-	-	-	170718	78114	248832	47795	16588	66387
11.	BARMER	-	-	-	58691	15019	73710	14419	2391	16810
12.	JAISALMER	-	-	-	16735	6093	21828	3172	649	3821
13.	JALORE	-	-	-	47227	12576	59803	12816	2120	14936
14.	JODHPUR	-	-	-	83311	34315	117526	20286	7692	27978
15.	PALI	-	-	-	72272	29136	101408	19383	6337	25720
16.	NAGAU	-	-	-	102748	39422	142170	22516	5275	27791
17.	SIROHI	-	-	-	29431	12773	42204	6361	2319	8680
18.	BUNDI	3726	2908	6634	28161	11406	39567	8444	2445	10889
19.	JHALAWAR	17495	7970	25465	18850	8226	27076	10271	3653	13924
20.	KOTA	7036	5962	12938	69537	40511	110048	24190	11792	35982
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	-	-	-	73327	28921	102248	22589	6230	28819
22.	TONK	1326	669	1995	39664	16758	56422	9448	2466	11914
23.	BANSWARA	181	516	697	51212	32301	93513	9947	3856	13803
24.	BHILWARA	493	868	1361	55921	22126	78047	15449	5361	20810
25.	CHITTORGARH	2304	1572	3876	55777	24908	80685	14113	4943	19056
26.	DUNGARPUR	71	139	210	41331	22577	63908	8373	3161	11534
27.	UDAIPUR	8055	6072	14127	105835	45815	151650	26578	9760	36338
TOTAL		58993	44009	102902	1708347	755237	2473584	460442	163150	623592

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

Table 38

RAJASTHAN

Classwise Enrolment (30.9.86)

S.No.	District	Class XI			Class XII			Class (IX-XII)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	1992	837	2829	53	16	74	12103	4341	16444
2.	CHURU	2701	300	3001	-	-	-	2262	2262	4524
3.	GANGANAGAR	4862	1118	5980	-	-	-	14532	6441	20973
4.	JHUNJHUNU	5589	901	6490	65	111	176	26289	5073	31369
5.	SIKAR	4710	426	5136	-	-	-	26316	2577	28893
6.	AJMER	4913	2139	7052	107	19	126	25553	9312	34865
7.	ALWAR	6729	1029	7758	16	8	24	23350	6194	29544
8.	BHARATPUR	6132	704	6836	3	6	9	36217	4011	40228
9.	DHOLPUR	1318	121	1439	60	1	61	29272	937	30209
10.	BARMER	1119	125	1244	-	-	-	8798	677	9475
11.	JAIPUR	14464	3883	18347	138	88	226	6348	18257	24605
12.	JALORE	691	38	729	-	-	-	1837	677	2514
13.	JODHPUR	4696	1362	6058	50	61	111	4433	372	4805
14.	PALI	2880	290	3170	-	-	-	23307	6846	30153
15.	NAGOUR	3918	244	4162	-	-	-	13392	1891	15283
16.	SIROHI	1008	180	1188	-	-	-	21563	2130	23693
17.	BUNDI	1331	231	1562	-	-	-	6162	1242	7404
18.	JHALAWAR	1634	226	1860	-	-	-	7835	1559	9394
19.	KOTA	4807	1398	6205	134	28	162	9548	1743	11291
20.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	5029	623	5652	-	-	-	26853	7831	34684
21.	TONK	2084	228	2312	-	-	-	33704	3564	37268
22.	BANSWARA	1565	264	1829	-	-	-	11561	1660	13221
23.	BHILWARA	2824	739	3563	-	-	-	9456	1970	11426
24.	CHITTORGARH	2909	571	3480	89	47	136	13890	3756	17646
25.	DUNGARPUR	1901	329	2230	-	-	-	13410	3305	16715
26.	UDAIPUR	4811	1562	6373	35	24	59	7331	1547	8878
27.								26639	7651	34290
TOTAL		96343	19803	116140	755	409	1164	509218	107451	616669

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

Table 39

R A J A S T H A N

LIST OF VILLAGES WITHOUT SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO CENSUS VILLAGE STATE: RAJASTHAN

S.No.	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	BELOW FIFTY	51 to 100	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 250	251 to 300	ABOVE 300	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bikaner	38	16	11	09	-	-	-	74
2.	Churu	14	12	11	12	08	06	48	111
3.	Ganganagar	72	68	59	184	111	68	70	632
4.	Jhunjnu	02	01	04	03	-	02	06	18
5.	Sikar	06	12	05	16	07	03	07	56
6.	Ajmer	18	24	29	38	23	08	11	151
7.	Alwar	47	39	50	45	27	11	-	219
8.	Bharatpur	19	30	40	57	23	02	06	117
9.	Deholpur	12	17	24	14	09	01	06	83
10.	Jaipur	85	94	95	96	118	97	199	783
11.	Barmer	24	24	28	16	16	09	17	134
12.	Jaistamer	52	30	17	16	06	01	05	127
13.	Jalore	10	04	07	07	03	02	04	37
14.	Jodhpur	12	06	10	06	08	09	40	89
15.	Pal	12	07	05	05	02	03	04	58
16.	Nagar	04	07	12	11	01	02	12	49
17.	Sirohi	13	10	15	17	02	04	-	59
18.	Bundi	03	09	06	-	-	-	-	18
19.	Jhalwara	35	82	125	123	94	71	50	580
20.	Kota	66	77	109	123	104	21	11	511
21.	Swaimadhapur	31	37	48	44	35	20	40	255
22.	Tonk	35	58	76	66	47	05	05	292
23.	Banswara	44	86	92	88	47	46	45	448
24.	Bhilwara	59	63	68	63	29	03	-	285
25.	Chittorgarh	123	173	10	165	107	33	16	707
26.	Dungarpur	-	02	01	02	-	11	16	24
27.	Udaipur	95	160	205	196	137	78	86	959
TOTAL		929	1148	1240	1422	964	516	696	6915

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

TABLE -i 40

Number of Institutions in Rajasthan (As on
30 September, 1986)

Universities	3
Deemed Universities	2
Arts/Science/Commerce Colleges	138
Engineering Colleges	3
Medical Colleges	5
Teacher Training Colleges	33
Technical Industrial Arts & Crafts Institutes	53
Polytechnics	14
Teacher Training Schools	34
Higher Secondary Schools	892
High Schools	2166
Middle Schools	8149
Primary	28139
Pre-Primary	32

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 1986-87
MHRD, New Delhi, 1988.

TABLE 41.
NO. OF INSTITUTIONS
RAJASTHAN

Year	1955-56	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1986 (30.8.86)
1. Primary Schools					
Boys	7601	13934	18512	18701	26650
Girls	585	614	1113	956	1489
TOTAL	8186	14548	19625	19657	28139
2. Middle Schools					
Boys	767	1214	1773	4255	7131
Girls	140	202	262	608	1018
TOTAL	907	1416	2035	4863	8149
3. Sec/Hr. Sec. Schools					
Boys	254	468	852	1320	2587
Girls	19	69	175	231	471
TOTAL	273	537	1027	1551	3058

Table 42

RAJASTHAN

Number of Institutions of General Education By Sex, by Stage and By Area.

	Rural				Urban				Total			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls as % of total	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls as % of total	Boys	Girls	Total	Girls as % of total
Pre-Primary	3	-	3	-	11	20	31	64.52	14	20	34	58.82
Primary	24396	993	25389	3.92	2594	524	3118	16.81	26990	1517	28507	5.32
Upper Primary	5939	756	6695	11.29	1387	273	1660	16.46	7326	1029	8355	12.32
Secondary	1646	132	1778	7.42	136	197	393	50.13	1842	329	2171	15.15
Higher Secondary	379	05	384	1.30	374	139	513	20.18	36925	3039	39964	7.60
TOTAL	32363	1886	34249	5.51	4552	1153	5715	20.18	36925	3039	39964	7.60

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan, 1987-88.

Table 43

R A J A S T H A N

Institutions according to Management as on 30.9.1986.

S. No.	Schools	Govt.		Local Bodies		Aided		Unaided		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Pre-Primary	11	9 (45.00)	-	-	2	9 (45.00)	-	-	1	13 (59.37)
2.	Primary	1495	325 (17.86)	23520	963 (3.87)	234	56 (19.31)	1001	145 (12.65)	26650	1435 (5.29)
3.	Upper Primary	6384	894 (12.28)	-	-	184	48 (20.69)	563	76 (11.89)	7131	1018 (12.49)
4.	Secondary	1741	285 (14.7)	-	-	65	30 (31.25)	32	12 (27.27)	1839	327 (15.10)
5.	Higher Secondary	605	90 (12.95)	-	-	125	48 (27.78)	18	6 (25)	748	144 (16.14)
TOTAL		10236	1603 (13.54)	23520	963 (3.87)	611	191 (23.81)	1614	240 (12.94)	36381	2997 (7.61)

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87

Note : Figures in brackets indicate Girls schools as percentage of total.

Classwise Enrolments (30.9.86)

RAJASTHAN

S.No.	District	IV			V			Totals in Classes Pre-primary V		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	8879	3764	1264	7423	3325	10748	81087	33333	114420
2.	CHURU	13493	3796	17289	11927	3004	14931	97978	35024	133002
3.	GANGANAGAR	27216	11634	34850	19956	9072	29738	145565	78256	223821
4.	JHUNJHUNU	18773	8313	28086	17774	6591	24365	124104	68103	192207
5.	SIKAR	20319	5241	25560	18275	4508	22783	132155	49527	181682
6.	AJMER	18188	8236	26774	15473	7140	22613	123736	53016	186752
7.	ALWAR	28372	10074	38446	22846	7666	30512	167583	79206	246709
8.	BHARATPUR	18587	5108	23695	17769	4287	22056	126301	49120	175421
9.	DHOLPUR	6787	1505	8292	6038	1188	7226	54979	18372	73351
10.	JAI PUR	48592	15454	64046	42427	13117	55544	311526	123273	434809
11.	BARMER	11365	1823	13188	9475	1475	10950	93950	20708	114658
12.	JAISALMER	2314	436	2750	1879	399	2278	24100	6577	30677
13.	JALORE	10237	1639	11876	8060	1214	9274	78340	17549	95889
14.	JODHPUR	18855	6332	25191	15785	5668	21463	138241	64007	192248
15.	PALI	17931	5557	23487	14705	3664	18370	124291	44634	168985
16.	NAGPUR	20148	5199	25347	18046	4055	22101	163458	53951	217409
17.	SIROHI	6638	2125	8763	5240	1624	6864	47670	18341	66011
18.	BUNDI	6510	2018	8528	5271	1597	6868	52112	20374	72486
19.	JHALAWAR	8483	2808	11291	7230	2234	9464	62329	24891	87220
20.	KOTA	22918	9990	32908	18899	7727	26626	142580	75922	218502
21.	SAHAI MADHOPUR	21810	5264	27074	19615	334	23949	137341	44749	182090
22.	TONK	9050	2150	11202	7550	1804	9354	67040	23847	90887
23.	BANSWARA	8507	2935	11442	7122	2598	9720	86969	42206	129175
24.	BHILWARA	13546	4501	18047	11263	3654	14917	96672	36510	133182
25.	CHITTORGARH	13159	4411	17570	11175	3448	14624	96529	39282	135811
26.	DUNGARPUR	6785	2552	9337	5900	2062	7962	62460	30491	92951
27.	UDAIPUR	23102	9519	32621	20589	8071	28660	184159	79237	263396
TOTAL		427870	142433	570303	367713	116237	483950	3023265	1231066	4254331

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

Table 45

Classwise Enrolments (39.9.86)

RAJASTHAN

S.No.	District	Class VI			Class VII			Class VIII		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	BIKANER	7038	2930	9968	5819	2539	8358	5351	2357	7708
2.	CHURU	11972	2497	14469	8982	1815	10797	7778	1467	9245
3.	GANGANAGAR	19422	6436	25858	15708	5216	20924	13631	4338	17969
4.	JHUNJHUNU	19333	5412	24745	14619	3878	18497	13079	3067	16146
5.	SIKAR	19766	3510	23276	15167	2386	17553	12033	1900	14803
6.	AJMER	15446	6977	22422	12200	5215	17505	11003	4583	15586
7.	ALWAR	25929	6166	32095	19225	4298	23523	18842	2282	22724
8.	BHARATPUR	18558	7533	22091	15501	3018	18519	14681	2215	17296
9.	DHOLPUR	5823	1025	6848	4668	794	5462	4693	723	5416
10.	JAIPUR	48002	11568	59570	36536	10203	46539	29941	8356	38297
11.	BARMER	8616	1109	9725	5991	806	6797	4452	545	4997
12.	JAISALMER	1846	286	2132	1335	216	1551	1088	198	1286
13.	JALORE	7523	768	8291	5032	545	5577	3848	378	4226
14.	JODHPUR	16694	5785	22479	12715	3841	16556	11002	2371	13403
15.	PALI	14595	2468	17063	9891	1728	11619	8244	1488	9732
16.	NAGOUR	16083	2726	18809	16543	1885	18428	11525	1446	12971
17.	SIROHI	4637	1295	5932	4323	944	5267	3548	765	4313
18.	BUNDI	5963	1438	7401	4364	973	5338	4027	971	4998
19.	JHALAWAR	7384	1830	9214	5348	1240	6588	4896	1157	6053
20.	KOTA	19231	6183	25414	14626	4746	19372	13423	4359	17782
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	21086	3611	24697	17359	3039	20398	16221	2638	18859
22.	TONK	7684	1481	9165	6381	1163	7544	4686	1074	5760
23.	BANSWARA	6857	2137	8994	5217	1432	6649	4443	1284	5727
24.	BHILWARA	12189	3064	15253	8566	2400	10966	7215	1999	9214
25.	CHITTORGARH	11482	2843	14325	8363	2196	10559	7103	1970	9073
26.	DUNGARPUR	6162	1768	7930	4210	1257	5467	3274	1067	4341
27.	UDAIPUR	20565	5941	26506	15626	4939	20565	13951	4209	18160
TOTAL		380875	93787	474662	294206	72709	366915	255878	61207	317085

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

Table 46

Classwise Enrolments (30.9.1986)

F A J A S T H A N

S.No.	District	Class VIII			Class XI			Class XII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	18200	7825	26025	5806	1970	7776	4247	1518	5765
2.	CHURU	28732	5779	34511	7148	1150	8298	4683	812	5495
3.	GANGANAGAR	47761	15990	64751	13152	3004	15156	8238	2319	10557
4.	JHUNJHUNU	47031	12357	59388	12796	2524	15320	7866	1537	9403
5.	SIKAR	47336	7796	55132	12449	1287	13736	8394	754	9258
6.	AJMER	38738	15775	54513	10325	4049	14372	8667	3005	11112
7.	ALWAR	63996	14346	78342	16960	2894	19854	12513	2223	14776
8.	BHARATPUR	48740	9166	57906	14812	1942	16754	8325	1359	9684
9.	DHOLPUR	15134	2542	17676	4396	506	4902	3024	309	3333
10.	JAIPUR	114279	35127	149406	32544	8035	40579	22373	6251	28624
11.	BARMER	19069	4460	23529	3240	288	3528	1989	284	2253
12.	JAISALMER	428	700	1128	894	151	1045	606	101	747
13.	JALORE	16403	1691	18094	2374	216	2590	1368	118	1485
14.	JODHPUR	40441	11997	52438	10400	3132	13532	8161	3201	10462
15.	PALI	32730	5684	38414	6736	964	7690	4376	647	5023
16.	NAGOUR	44151	6057	50208	11339	1288	12627	6306	606	6912
17.	SIROHI	13608	3004	16612	3129	603	3737	2025	454	2479
18.	BUNDI	14355	3382	17737	3860	770	4630	2644	558	3202
19.	JHALAWAR	17628	4227	21855	4658	895	5553	3256	522	3878
20.	KOTA	47280	15225	62505	12799	3726	16525	5113	2679	11792
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	54666	9228	63894	15849	1658	17507	12826	1322	14169
22.	TONK	19741	3718	23459	6635	829	7464	3942	603	4545
23.	BANSWARA	16517	4053	20570	4747	969	5716	3144	737	3881
24.	BHILWARA	27970	7463	35433	6175	1636	7811	4891	1381	6272
25.	CHITTORGARH	26948	7009	33957	6200	1506	7706	4212	1181	5393
26.	DUNGARPUR	13646	4092	17738	3028	725	3753	2402	493	2895
27.	UDAIPUR	50142	15089	65231	12342	3418	15760	9421	2647	12068
TOTAL		930959	227703	1158662	243728	50170	293898	168392	37072	205464

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

Table 47

RAJASTHAN

Classwise Enrolment (30-9-86)

S.No.	District	XI			XII			XIII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Bikaner	1992	837	2829	53	16	74	12103	341	18444
2.	Churu	2701	300	3001	-	-	-	14532	2252	18794
3.	Ganganagar	4062	1118	5980	-	-	-	26209	6441	32730
4.	Sikar	4710	428	5136	-	-	-	25553	2577	28130
5.	Ajmer	6728	1029	7157	107	19	126	23350	9312	32662
6.	Jhunjhunu	5559	901	6490	65	111	176	26316	5073	31369
7.	Alwar	6728	1029	7157	16	8	24	36217	6194	42411
8.	Bharatpur	6132	704	6136	3	6	9	29272	4011	33203
9.	Bholpur	1818	121	1439	60	1	61	8798	937	9735
10.	Jaipur	14664	3883	18347	138	88	226	69519	18257	87778
11.	Barmer	1119	125	1244	-	-	-	6348	677	7025
12.	Jaisalmer	297	42	639	-	-	-	1837	294	2131
13.	Jalore	591	38	729	-	-	-	4433	372	4805
14.	Jodhpur	4695	1342	6084	50	61	111	23307	6846	30153
15.	Pali	2860	290	570	-	-	-	13392	1891	15283
16.	Nagaur	3918	241	152	-	-	-	21583	2130	23713
17.	Sirohi	1008	180	188	-	-	-	6162	1242	7404
18.	Bundi	1331	231	552	-	-	-	7835	1559	9394
19.	Jhalawar	1634	226	368	-	-	-	9548	1743	11291
20.	Kota	4807	1398	6205	134	28	162	26853	7831	34684
21.	Sawai Madhopur	5029	523	5152	-	-	-	33704	3564	37268
22.	Tonk	2084	228	2512	-	-	-	11561	1660	13221
23.	Banswara	565	264	1829	-	-	-	9456	1970	11426
24.	Bhilwara	2824	739	3513	-	-	-	13890	3756	17646
25.	Chittorgarh	2909	571	3481	89	47	136	13410	3305	16715
26.	Bungarpur	1901	329	2238	-	-	-	7331	1547	8878
27.	Udaipur	4811	1562	6403	35	24	59	26639	7651	34290
TOTAL		96343	19800	116148	755	409	1164	50218	107451	61669

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

Table 48

Schools in Rural and Urban Areas(30.9.86)

S.No.	District	Pre-Primary				Primary				Upper Primary			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Bikaner	-	-	-	1	489	28	610	82	89	12	144	42
2.	Churu	-	-	-	-	614	42	739	61	212	20	255	27
3.	Ganganagar	-	-	-	-	1222	60	1338	118	348	55	424	97
4.	Jhunjhunu	-	-	1	-	760	87	835	99	222	39	252	41
5.	Sikar	-	-	-	-	860	61	980	76	272	32	298	37
6.	Ajmer	3	-	8	-	750	45	962	93	191	31	279	50
7.	Alwar	-	-	-	-	365	80	1472	90	343	41	409	47
8.	Bharatpur	-	-	-	1	1008	40	1108	53	235	33	279	47
9.	Dholpur	-	-	-	1	529	4	561	07	99	9	793	109
10.	Jaipur	-	-	-	1	1737	121	2170	798	505	74	227	16
11.	Barmer	-	-	-	-	916	9	933	14	211	15	54	4
12.	Jaisalmer	-	-	-	-	341	6	356	8	46	3	154	18
13.	Jalor	-	-	-	-	591	26	606	29	145	15	1398	40
14.	Jodhpur	-	-	6	-	852	21	1021	61	247	19	219	42
15.	Pali	-	-	-	-	734	41	785	50	200	37	290	47
16.	Nagaur	-	-	2	-	1117	24	1187	32	269	43	91	10
17.	Sirohi	-	-	2	-	354	12	388	16	82	7	121	19
18.	Bundi	-	-	1	-	557	13	607	20	102	14	134	15
19.	Jhalawar	-	-	-	-	742	10	786	14	119	13	315	37
20.	Kota	-	-	3	-	1114	23	282	47	204	26	324	38
21.	Sawai madhopur	-	-	-	-	1148	32	1245	41	280	34	181	19
22.	Tonk	-	-	-	-	604	18	660	28	153	16	199	27
23.	Banswara	-	-	-	1	911	16	935	18	176	25	306	51
24.	Bhilwada	-	-	1	-	1036	69	1099	88	269	47	249	31
25.	Chittaurgarh	-	-	-	-	1120	36	1180	93	220	26	167	20
26.	Dungarpur	-	-	-	-	684	13	708	14	454	17	512	65
27.	Udaipur	-	-	-	1	1947	52	2065	87	437	54	1001	261
Total		3	-	10	19	24104	889	2546	500	5830	757	1001	261

Source: Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

Table 49
R A J A S T H A N

Schools in Rural and Urban Areas (30.9.86)

S.No.	District	Secondary						Hr.Secondary						Total	
		Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban				
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1.	Bikaner	26	3		36	9		22			9			203	103
2.	Churu	56	-		59	10		25			6			183	52
3.	Ganganagar	100	3		111	17		43			7			231	123
4.	Jhunjhunu	93	3		86	11		43			10			129	30
5.	Sikar	82	5		88	13		30			4			167	32
6.	Ajer	61	7		82	20		53			18			369	98
7.	Alwar	84	18		93	24		44			4			194	26
8.	Bharatpur	89	4		94	14		24			4			161	42
9.	Dholpur	23	1		26	3		10			1			56	9
10.	Jaipur	146	11		174	40		87			19			805	161
11.	Barmer	37	2		38	4		14			2			38	10
12.	Jaisalmer	15	-		17	1		3			1			29	5
13.	Jalor	31	1		32	3		11			1			28	9
14.	Jodhpur	58	2		73	14		37			8			294	85
15.	Pali	67	3		69	9		26			3			82	22
16.	Nagaur	77	2		81	10		31			2			107	24
17.	Sirohi	30	1		31	4		10			3			50	15
18.	Bundi	32	4		34	9		12			1			77	19
19.	Jhalwar	29	6		31	11		11			1			67	12
20.	Kota	63	7		87	21		31			7			326	59
21.	Sawaimadhopur	96	6		100	9		25			5			151	20
22.	Tonk	44	1		45	5		12			3			91	20
23.	Banswara	39	6		39	8		17			3			52	9
24.	Bhilwara	71	7		75	13		33			4			148	33
25.	Chittaurgarh	50	9		51	12		27			4			102	21
26.	Dungarpur	38	4		40	5		13			1			42	6
27.	Udaipur	111	15		136	27		54			11			235	70
Total		1648	131		191	196		369			139			4417	1115

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

TABLE - 50

Primary Schools By Type . of Management

R A J A S T H A N

S.No.	District	Government		Local Bodies		Aided		Unaided		Total		Girls as of Total				
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys			Girls			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	66	24	90	79	21	500	25	5	30	40	32	72	610	82	692
2.	CHURU	91	14	105	613	42	655	11	5	10	18	-	18	733	61	794
3.	GANGANAGAR	59	22	81	1201	44	1245	5	5	10	73	47	120	1338	118	1456
4.	JHUNJHUNU	44	8	52	749	87	836	16	4	20	26	-	26	835	99	934
5.	SIKAR	70	12	82	615	61	917	23	3	26	31	-	31	980	76	1056
6.	AJMER	142	34	182	749	45	794	23	9	32	49	5	34	969	93	1062
7.	ALWAR	51	9	60	1345	80	1425	6	1	7	70	-	70	1472	90	1562
8.	BHARATPUR	60	11	71	990	38	1028	4	1	5	54	3	57	1108	53	1161
9.	DHOLPUR	22	3	25	525	4	529	-	-	-	14	-	14	561	7	569
10.	JAIPUR	192	33	225	1732	121	1853	36	3	39	210	41	251	2170	198	1368
11.	BARMER	14	5	19	914	9	923	-	-	-	5	-	5	933	14	947
12.	JAISALMER	8	2	10	340	6	346	-	-	-	9	-	9	357	8	365
13.	JALORE	15	2	17	591	26	617	-	1	1	-	-	-	606	29	635
14.	JODHPUR	96	27	123	852	21	873	32	4	36	41	9	50	1021	61	1082
15.	PALI	45	9	54	723	41	764	17	-	17	-	-	-	785	50	835
16.	NAGOUR	51	5	56	1116	24	1140	3	3	6	17	-	17	1107	32	1219
17.	SIROHI	34	3	37	354	12	366	-	1	1	-	-	-	388	16	404
18.	BUNDI	35	6	41	557	12	569	-	1	1	15	1	16	607	20	627
19.	JHALAWAR	21	4	25	739	10	749	-	-	-	26	-	26	786	14	800
20.	KOTA	90	22	112	1100	23	1123	6	-	6	86	2	88	1282	47	1329
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	40	8	48	1127	32	1159	8	-	8	70	1	71	1245	41	1286
22.	TONK	43	9	52	501	18	519	-	-	-	16	1	17	660	28	688
23.	BANSWARA	22	2	24	904	16	920	-	-	-	9	-	9	935	18	953
24.	BHILWARA	58	19	77	1032	69	1101	5	-	5	34	-	34	1129	98	1217
25.	CHITTORGARH	31	9	40	1113	36	1149	5	-	5	31	-	31	1180	45	1225
26.	DUNGARPUR	17	1	18	684	13	697	-	-	-	7	-	7	708	14	722
27.	UDAIPUR	72	22	94	1934	52	1986	9	10	19	50	3	53	2065	87	2152
TOTAL		1492	325	1820	23920	963	24883	234	56	290	1001	146	1146	26650	1498	28139

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

Table 51
R A J A S T H A N

Upper Primary Schools by Types of Management:

S.No.	District	Government			Aided			Unaided			Grand Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	124	25	149	13	4	17	7	13	20	144	42	186
2.	CHURU	239	31	270	12	4	16	4	2	6	255	37	292
3.	GANGANAGAR	374	50	424	15	11	26	35	36	71	424	97	521
4.	JHUNJHUNU	236	41	277	10	-	10	6	-	6	252	41	293
5.	SIKAR	287	35	322	11	2	13	-	-	-	298	37	335
6.	AJMER	238	44	282	13	6	19	28	-	28	279	50	329
7.	ALWAR	361	47	408	12	-	12	36	-	36	409	47	456
8.	BHARATPUR	247	40	287	4	2	6	25	5	33	279	47	326
9.	DHOLPUR	111	11	122	-	1	1	5	-	5	116	12	128
10.	JAIPUR	559	87	646	47	4	51	187	18	205	793	109	902
11.	BARMER	223	16	239	2	-	2	2	-	2	-27	16	243
12.	JAISALMER	53	4	57	1	-	1	1	-	1	55	4	59
13.	JALORE	153	17	170	-	1	1	1	-	1	164	18	172
14.	JODHPUR	292	31	323	15	9	24	31	-	31	338	40	378
15.	PALI	215	42	257	4	-	4	-	-	-	219	42	261
16.	NAGAU	288	46	334	2	1	3	-	-	-	290	47	337
17.	SIROHI	91	9	100	-	1	1	-	-	-	91	10	101
18.	BUNDI	116	18	134	-	1	1	5	-	5	121	19	140
19.	JHALAWAR	131	15	146	-	-	1	2	-	2	134	15	149
20.	KOTA	235	34	269	9	1	10	71	2	73	315	37	352
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	300	38	338	1	-	1	23	-	23	324	38	362
22.	TONK	167	19	186	1	-	1	13	-	13	181	19	200
23.	BANSWARA	184	27	211	1	-	1	14	-	14	199	27	226
24.	BHILWARA	294	51	345	2	-	2	10	-	10	306	51	357
25.	CHITTORGARH	235	31	267	1	-	1	12	-	12	249	31	280
26.	DUNGARPUR	163	20	183	-	-	-	4	-	4	167	20	187
27.	UDAIPIUR	467	65	532	7	-	7	38	-	38	512	55	577
TOTAL		6384	894	7278	184	48	232	563	76	639	7131	1018	8149

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan , 1986-87.

Table 52

R A J A S T H A N

Secondary Schools by Types of Management (30.9.86).

S.No.	District	Government			Aided			Unaided			Grand Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	34	9	43	2	2	5	-	-	-	36	12	48
2.	CHURU	55	9	64	2	1	3	2	-	2	59	10	69
3.	GANGANAGAR	5	16	21	3	1	4	3	-	3	111	17	128
4.	JHUNJHUNU	90	8	98	6	3	9	-	-	-	96	11	107
5.	SIKAR	84	10	94	4	3	7	-	-	-	88	13	101
6.	AJMER	70	13	83	11	7	18	1	-	1	82	20	102
7.	ALWAR	87	24	111	4	-	4	2	-	2	93	24	117
8.	BHARATPUR	92	11	103	-	-	-	2	-	2	94	14	108
9.	DHOLPUR	24	3	27	-	-	-	2	-	2	26	3	29
10.	JAIPUR	61	27	88	11	3	14	3	10	13	175	40	215
11.	BARMER	38	4	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	4	42
12.	JALISALMER	17	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	18
13.	JALORE	32	3	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	3	35
14.	JODHPUR	67	9	76	4	3	7	2	-	2	73	12	85
15.	PALI	68	8	76	1	-	1	-	1	1	69	9	78
16.	NAGAUR	79	10	89	2	-	2	-	-	-	81	10	91
17.	SIROHI	31	4	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	4	35
18.	BUNDI	34	9	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	9	43
19.	JHALAWAR	30	11	41	1	-	1	-	-	-	31	11	42
20.	KOTA	73	19	92	3	1	4	11	1	12	87	21	108
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	98	9	107	2	-	2	-	-	-	100	9	109
22.	TONK	45	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	5	50
23.	BANSWARA	39	8	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	8	47
24.	BHILWARA	75	13	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	13	88
25.	CHITTORGARH	51	12	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	12	63
26.	DUNGARPUR	38	5	43	-	-	-	2	-	2	40	5	45
27.	UDAIPIUR	124	25	149	10	2	12	2	-	2	136	27	163
TOTAL		1741	285	2026	66	30	96	32	12	44	1839	327	2166

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan 1986-87.

Table 53

Higher Secondary Schools by types of management (30.9.86).

RAJASTHAN

S.No.	District	Government			Aided			Unaided			Grand Total		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BIKANER	14	3	17	8	6	14	-	-	-	22	9	31
2.	CHURU	20	2	22	5	4	9	-	-	-	25	6	31
3.	GANGANAGAR	33	5	38	10	4	14	-	-	-	43	9	52
4.	JHUNJHUNU	25	3	28	16	6	22	2	1	3	43	10	53
5.	SIKAR	23	2	25	7	2	9	-	-	-	30	4	34
6.	AJMER	38	7	45	13	11	24	2	-	2	53	18	71
7.	ALWAR	40	3	43	4	1	5	-	-	-	44	4	48
8.	BHARATPUR	23	3	26	1	1	2	-	-	-	24	4	28
9.	DHOLPUR	10	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11
10.	JAIPUR	62	13	75	23	6	29	2	-	2	87	19	106
11.	BARMER	14	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	1	16
12.	JAYSALMER	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
13.	JALORE	11	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	12
14.	JODHPUR	26	6	32	11	2	13	-	-	-	37	8	45
15.	PALI	21	2	23	5	1	6	-	-	-	26	3	29
16.	NAGOUR	28	2	30	3	1	4	-	-	-	31	2	33
17.	SIROHI	10	2	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	3	13
18.	BUNDI	12	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	13
19.	JHALANAR	11	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	12
20.	KOTA	20	5	25	3	-	3	8	2	10	31	7	38
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	23	4	27	2	-	2	-	1	1	25	5	30
22.	TONK	12	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	15
23.	BANSWARA	16	3	19	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	3	20
24.	BHILWARA	28	4	32	3	-	3	2	-	2	33	4	37
25.	CHITTORGARH	24	4	28	3	-	3	-	-	-	27	4	31
26.	DUNGARPUR	12	1	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	1	14
27.	UDAIPUR	46	6	52	7	3	10	1	2	3	54	11	65
TOTAL		605	90	695	125	48	173	18	6	24	748	154	892

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

Table 54
RAJASTHAN

Ratio of Schools to Total Population

S.No.	District	Population	POPULATION PER SCHOOL							
			Primary School	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary School	Higher Secondary School
1.	BIKANER	8,48,749	692	186	48	31	1:1227	1:4563	1:17682	1:27379
2.	CHURU	11,79,466	794	292	69	31	1:1486	1:4040	1:17034	1:38047
3.	GANGANAGAR	20,29,968	1456	521	128	52	1:1395	1:3897	1:15859	1:39038
4.	JHUNJHUNU	12,11,583	934	293	107	53	1:1287	1:4138	1:1323	1:22860
5.	SIKAR	13,77,245	1056	335	101	34	1:1354	1:4111	1:13636	1:40507
6.	AJMER	14,40,366	1062	329	102	71	1:1356	1:4378	1:14121	1:20286
7.	ALWAR	17,71,123	1562	456	117	48	1:1133	1:3984	1:15138	1:36899
8.	BHARATPUR	18,84,132	1729	454	137	39	1:1089	1:4150	1:13742	1:48311
9.	DHOLPUR	34,20,574	2368	902	215	106	1:1444	1:3792	1:15909	1:32270
10.	JAIPUR	11,18,892	947	243	42	16	1:1181	1:4604	1:26640	1:69931
11.	BARMER	2,42,082	365	59	18	4	1:664	1:4120	1:13504	1:60770
12.	JAISALMER	9,03,073	633	172	35	12	1:1422	1:5250	1:2585	1:75256
13.	JALORE	16,67,791	1082	378	85	45	1:1541	1:4412	1:19511	1:37062
14.	JODHPUR	12,74,504	835	261	78	29	1:1526	1:4883	1:16339	1:43948
15.	PALI	16,28,669	1219	337	91	33	1:1336	1:4832	1:17897	1:49353
16.	NAGAUR	5,42,049	404	101	35	13	1:1341	1:5367	1:15487	1:41696
17.	SIROHI	5,86,982	627	140	43	13	1:936	1:4192	1:13650	1:45152
18.	BUNDI	7,84,998	853	149	42	12	1:981	1:5268	1:18690	1:65416
19.	JHALAWAR	15,79,784	1329	352	108	38	1:1173	1:4431	1:14442	1:41046
20.	KOTA	15,35,870	1286	362	109	30	1:1194	1:4242	1:14090	1:51195
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	7,83,635	688	200	50	15	1:1139	1:3918	1:15672	1:52242
22.	TONK	8,86,600	953	226	47	20	1:930	1:3923	1:18863	1:44330
23.	RANSWARA	13,10,379	1217	357	88	37	1:1076	1:3670	1:14890	1:35415
24.	BHILWARA	12,32,494	1225	280	63	31	1:1006	1:4401	1:19563	1:39757
25.	CHITTORGARH	6,82,845	722	187	45	14	1:945	1:3651	1:15174	1:48774
26.	DUNGARPUR	23,56,959	2152	577	163	65	1:1095	1:4084	1:14460	1:36261
27.	UDAIPUR									

Table 55

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF THE POPULATION IN RAJASTHAN

Literate (without education level)		Educational Level																Graduate and above					
Name of District	Male	Female	Non-formal		Formal		Primary		Middle		Matriculate/secondary		Higher Sec./Inter/Pre-		Non-technical Diploma certificate not equal to degree		Technical Diploma certificate not equal to degree		Male	Female	Male	Female	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Rajasthan	63.70	88.58	1.22	0.38	12.19	4.18	9.10	3.47	5.82	0.16	3.01	0.74	2.34	0.52	0.01	0.06	0.06	-	1.65	0.44			
Bikaner	63.59	85.84	0.95	0.34	11.93	5.25	10.07	4.66	6.15	1.97	3.55	1.01	2.15	0.53	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.01	1.50	0.37			
Bikaner	63.34	82.43	1.42	0.82	10.79	5.48	8.22	5.86	6.29	3.03	4.16	1.30	3.16	0.99	0.01	-	1.15	0.03	2.85	0.73			
Bikaner	66.66	90.19	1.95	0.68	10.41	3.67	9.47	3.13	5.32	1.34	2.96	0.59	1.95	0.26	-	-	0.01	-	1.26	0.14			
Bikaner	54.93	88.60	1.71	0.68	15.03	5.05	12.74	3.67	7.52	1.35	3.42	0.43	2.63	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.01	1.76	0.25			
Bikaner	59.95	88.62	0.75	0.22	13.98	4.31	11.60	3.93	6.50	1.49	3.26	0.64	2.43	0.46	0.01	-	0.02	-	1.63	0.33			
Bikaner	60.67	89.92	1.02	0.28	13.59	3.74	11.07	3.22	7.20	1.51	2.88	0.57	2.29	0.45	-	-	0.02	-	1.25	0.24			
Bikaner	63.70	91.84	1.28	0.31	13.13	3.35	10.36	2.69	5.99	1.07	2.52	0.35	2.01	0.26	-	-	0.03	-	0.97	0.12			
Bikaner	55.89	82.82	1.63	0.54	12.15	5.23	10.75	4.66	7.53	2.79	4.69	1.52	3.75	1.19	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	3.67	0.13			
Bikaner	58.84	90.92	1.85	0.54	13.38	3.75	12.22	3.25	6.83	0.93	3.38	0.33	2.17	0.17	-	-	0.04	-	1.28	0.11			
Bikaner	52.35	78.08	0.75	0.35	14.39	6.98	12.69	6.48	8.28	3.60	4.38	1.73	4.14	1.64	0.3	0.02	0.11	-	2.87	1.20			
Bikaner	68.04	91.72	1.80	0.62	10.85	2.70	8.85	2.33	5.25	1.02	2.30	0.40	1.83	0.81	-	-	0.01	-	1.05	0.41			
Bikaner	75.65	94.75	1.94	0.42	6.89	8.27	6.46	1.67	4.01	0.78	2.03	0.28	1.92	0.15	-	-	0.01	-	0.99	0.10			
Bikaner	62.29	85.53	1.49	0.37	10.69	4.65	9.79	3.86	6.01	2.46	3.82	1.32	3.10	0.93	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.01	2.58	0.87			
Bikaner	68.87	92.89	1.91	0.50	10.96	2.98	9.10	2.36	4.67	0.74	2.29	0.31	1.42	0.15	0.01	-	0.02	-	0.63	0.06			
Bikaner	65.79	91.18	1.18	0.33	12.79	3.83	10.23	2.85	4.85	0.97	2.47	0.45	1.73	0.26	0.01	-	0.04	0.01	0.91	0.13			
Bikaner	79.96	96.29	1.15	0.17	7.52	1.56	5.90	1.30	2.93	0.40	1.32	0.15	1.01	0.08	-	-	0.05	0.01	0.51	0.04			
Bikaner	77.57	95.57	1.75	0.46	9.04	2.05	6.33	1.26	2.78	0.35	1.17	0.17	0.86	0.08	-	-	0.01	-	0.47	0.06			
Bikaner	70.16	90.08	1.00	0.39	1.40	3.94	8.44	3.08	4.69	1.32	2.57	0.58	1.78	0.39	0.01	-	0.08	0.01	0.97	0.02			
Bikaner	70.03	91.03	0.85	0.25	11.34	3.35	8.31	2.85	4.19	1.29	2.19	0.53	1.90	0.46	0.02	-	0.02	-	1.18	0.25			
Bikaner	66.98	89.24	0.81	0.21	11.65	3.74	9.07	3.14	4.88	1.57	2.53	0.76	2.07	0.72	0.02	-	0.07	-	1.91	0.61			
Bikaner	66.09	90.65	0.82	0.24	13.57	3.93	10.20	0.30	4.38	1.74	1.95	0.43	19.93	0.40	0.02	-	0.03	-	1.02	0.22			
Bikaner	70.46	42.03	0.78	0.26	11.46	3.32	8.86	2.86	4.28	0.88	1.86	0.30	1.54	0.22	0.01	-	0.02	-	0.73	0.13			
Bikaner	73.95	2.50	0.58	0.17	10.28	3.24	7.48	2.27	3.86	1.02	1.71	0.42	1.37	0.27	-	-	0.01	-	0.75	0.12			
Bikaner	69.90	91.08	0.76	0.21	10.39	6.44	8.38	2.69	5.22	1.39	2.49	0.53	1.80	0.39	-	-	0.11	0.01	0.93	0.25			
Bikaner	54.03	82.63	0.98	0.40	16.06	6.65	12.23	4.45	7.25	2.69	3.82	1.15	3.38	1.05	-	-	0.18	0.01	2.06	0.81			
Bikaner	65.99	90.73	0.70	0.20	15.16	4.21	9.46	2.70	4.58	1.21	1.82	0.41	1.53	0.37	-	-	0.04	0.01	0.72	0.15			

Source : 1981 Census, Socio-Cultural Tables.

TABLE 56 !

RAJASTHAN
Habitation and population served by existing and proposed primary school/sections

	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Total for the state	Served by the existing primary schools/section	Served by the proposed primary schools/section	Served by existing/ proposed primary schools/sections	Not served by primary schools sections even after providing the proposed schools
Number		51764	38941	3605	42546	9218
Habitations %		100.00	75.23	6.96	82.19	17.81
Total		34134905	29203373	1080451	30283824	1151081
Population %		100.00	92.90	3.44	96.34	3.66

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, Bikaner, RAJASTHAN.

TABLE - 57

Habitation and Population served by Existing and proposed U.P(Middle) Schools/Sections

Total for State		Served by Existing upper primary sections	Served by proposed upper primary section	Served by Existing proposed upper primary sections	Not served by Primary schools/sections even after providing the proposed upper primary sections
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number	51764	33384	2605	35989	15775
Habitations	100%	64.49%	5.03%	69.52%	30.48
Total	31434905	24204358	1786037	25990395	5444510
Population	100%	77.90%	5.68%	82.68%	17.32%

No. of Upper Primary Schools proposed/Primary schools proposed to be upgraded to upper primary schools in the state 1432

Source : Directorate of Primary and Secondary Education, Bikaner, RAJASTHAN.

Table 58

R A J A S T H A N

HABITATION AND POPULATION SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED PRIMARY SCHOOL/SECTION

S.No.	Name of the district	Number of habitations	Population	Number of Upper primary schools proposed	Habitatation served by			Population served by			Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections			Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections		
					Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	No. of % hab.	Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	% pop.	% pop.	% pop.	% pop.	Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections	% pop.	% pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Ganganagar	3890	1936011	205	2188	56.24	222	5.71	3410	61.95	1700965	87.56	97770	5.05	1798735	92.91
2.	Bikaner	765	617056	11	609	79.82	11	1.44	620	81.26	597864	96.89	3997	0.65	601801	97.44
3.	Churu	965	968656	11	917	95.03	11	1.14	928	96.17	357874	98.89	6663	0.69	964537	99.36
4.	Jhunjhunu	1444	1122376	51	1320	91.41	58	4.02	1378	95.43	1101654	98.16	14078	1.25	1115732	99.41
5.	Alwar	2687	1782101	75	2512	86.04	139	5.17	2451	91.21	1718865	96.45	29816	1.67	1748681	98.12
6.	Bharatpur	1740	1227744	10	1592	91.49	7	3.28	1619	95.00	1196190	97.00	18266	2.00	1214456	99.00
7.	S.Madhopur	2243	1582241	77	1822	81.25	76	3.58	1898	84.02	1404020	95.12	50204	1.90	1555224	97.02
8.	Jaipur	3434	2554790	278	4068	74.76	346	6.36	4409	81.15	2537975	91.51	99679	5.90	2457654	96.41
9.	Sikar	1680	1272119	51	1582	77.58	41	3.11	1759	90.79	1255595	97.12	16657	1.31	1252580	98.15
10.	Amer	1538	992901	36	1517	80.40	36	2.20	1553	82.60	912486	95.22	11724	1.18	105210	96.40

CONTINUED

Table 52 continued...

R A J A S T H A N

HABITATION AND POPULATION SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED PRIMARY SCHOOL/SECTION

S.No.	Name of the district	Number of habitations	Population	Number of Upper Primary schools proposed	Habitation served by				Population served by				Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections				Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections			
					Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	No. of hab.	%	Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	No. of hab.	%	Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	No. of hab.	%	Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	No. of hab.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11.	Tonk	1384	735659	53	1023	73.92	96	6.93	1119	80.85	677393	92.08	21499	2.92	698892	95.00				
12.	Jaisaigar	705	247103	36	393	55.74	56	7.94	449	63.68	207187	83.85	16546	6.70	223733	90.55				
13.	Jodhpur	1738	1268612	191	1171	67.38	218	12.55	1389	79.92	1128533	88.96	92999	7.33	1221532	96.29				
14.	Nagur	1883	1601995	80	1548	82.21	127	6.74	1675	88.95	1541341	96.21	35479	2.21	1576820	98.42				
15.	Pali	1213	1227736	86	914	74.80	86	7.70	1000	82.50	1177073	88.70	24361	2.00	1201434	90.70				
16.	Barmer	2502	1173021	373	1274	50.92	491	19.62	1765	70.50	899119	76.65	173183	12.45	1072302	89.10				
17.	Jalore	1021	976150	55	816	79.92	57	5.58	873	85.50	931004	95.38	23838	2.44	954842	97.82				
18.	Sirohi	604	511634	26	480	79.47	38	6.29	518	85.76	487181	95.22	13373	2.61	500554	97.83				
19.	Phulwara	1973	1275608	45	1583	80.23	62	3.14	1645	83.37	1212412	95.05	18040	1.41	1230452	96.46				
20.	Udaipur	5277	2311877	261	3775	71.54	504	9.53	4279	81.09	2065712	89.35	106526	4.61	2172238	93.96				

Table 58 continued...

R A J A S T H A N

HABITATION AND POPULATION SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED PRIMARY SCHOOL/SECTION

S.No.	Name of the district	Number of habitations	Population	Number of Upper Primary schools proposed	Habitation served by				Population served by				Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections	Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections		
					Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	No. of hab.	%	Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections	No. of hab.	%	Existing upper primary schools/sections			Proposed upper primary schools/sections	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21.	Chittorgarh	2321	1223330	109	1680	72.38	192	8.27	1872	80.65	1116865	91.30	46770	3.82	1163635	95.12
22.	Dhungarpur	1380	733466	81	1109	80.36	95	6.39	1204	86.66	674169	91.54	33066	4.49	707235	96.03
23.	Banswara	1865	948312	173	1464	78.49	113	6.05	1577	84.54	862919	90.99	40725	4.29	903644	95.28
24.	Bundi	940	584522	46	734	78.00	102	10.90	836	88.90	550548	94.20	19348	3.30	569896	97.50
25.	Kota	1915	1198471	75	1376	71.08	129	6.70	1505	78.60	1127360	94.06	30374	2.53	1157734	96.60
26.	Jhalawar	1449	790919	102	1062	73.00	102	7.00	1164	80.00	712114	91.00	31358	3.00	743472	94.00
27.	Dholpur	1205	567515	62	1014	84.14	127	10.53	1141	94.68	534957	94.26	24132	4.25	559089	98.50
Total		11075	6049515	648	8439		860		9299		5578932		225773		5804705	
Grand Total		51764	31434905	2643	38941	75.23	3605	6.96	42546	82.19	29203373	92.90	1080451	3.44	30283824	96.14

TABLE - 59

R A J A S T H A N

HABITATION AND POPULATION SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL/SECTION

S.No.	Name of the district	No. of habi- tations	Popula- tion	No. of Upper Pri- mary schools pro- posed				Habitations Served By				Population Served By						
				Existing upper pri- mary schools	Proposed upper primary schools/ section	Existing and pro- posed upper primary schools/ sections	No. of hab.	Existing upper pri- mary schools/ sections	Proposed upper primary schools/ sections	Existing upper pri- mary schools/ sections	Proposed upper primary schools/ sections	Existing upper pri- mary schools/ sections	Proposed upper primary schools/ sections	Existing and pro- posed upper primary schools/ section	Pop	Z	Pop	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1.	Ganganagar	3890	1936011	59	2159	55.50	85	2.16	2244	57.66	1432428	73.99	68080	3.52	1500508	77.51		
2.	Bikaner	763	617056	60	218	28.57	85	11.80	308	40.37	328812	53.29	777.61	12.60	406593	65.81		
3.	Churu	965	968656	32	544	56.37	39	4.04	583	60.41	691217	41.36	43681	4.51	734898	75.87		
4.	Jhunjhunu	1444	1122376	32	1324	31.69	47	3.25	1371	94.94	1064053	94.81	33154	2.95	1097207	97.76		
5.	Alwar	2687	1782101	80	2160	80.39	197	7.34	2357	87.72	1572006	88.21	109262	6.13	1681268	94.34		
6.	Bharatpur	1740	1227744	33	1528	88.00	90	5.00	1618	93.00	1126267	92.00	60077	5.00	1187344	97.00		
7.	Sawai Madhopur	2243	1582241	58	1578	70.35	58	2.58	1636	72.93	1329169	84.00	45454	2.87	1374623	86.87		
8.	Jaipur	5434	2554790	134	4421	81.36	162	2.98	4583	84.34	2225822	87.12	109775	4.30	2335597	91.42		
9.	Sikar	1585	1272119	41	1321	83.34	41	2.59	1362	85.93	1157583	91.00	36999	2.91	194582	98.81		
Total		20751	13063094	529	15253		809		16062		10928377		584243		11512620			

Contd....

TABLE - 59

R A J A S T H A N

HABITATION AND POPULATION SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL/SECTION

S.No.	Name of the district	No. of habitations	Population	Habitations Served By				Population Served By								
				Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/section	Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections	Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	Existing and proposed upper primary schools/section							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					No. of hab.	No. of hab.	No. of hab.	%	No. of hab.	%	Population	%	Pop	%	Pop	%
10.	Ajmer	1638	992901	20	1201	73.32	20	1.22	1221	74.54	813210	81.90	27609	2.78	840819	84.68
11.	Tonk	1384	735659	18	974	70.37	57	4.12	1031	74.49	587611	79.90	32366	4.39	620177	84.29
12.	Jaisalmer	705	247103	2	97	16.03	2	0.33	99	16.36	76321	30.89	3275	1.33	79604	32.22
13.	Jodhpur	1738	1268612	92	793	45.63	125	7.19	918	52.82	811334	63.95	97563	7.69	908897	71.64
14.	Nagpur	1883	1601995	93	1207	64.10	133	7.06	1340	71.16	1227234	76.61	126205	7.88	1353439	84.49
15.	Pali	1213	1227736	78	417	34.40	78	6.40	495	40.80	781619	63.70	75008	6.20	857327	69.80
16.	Barmer	2502	1173921	51	720	28.78	110	4.40	830	33.56	515852	43.98	69303	5.91	585155	49.89
17.	Jalore	1021	976150	33	506	49.56	55	5.39	561	54.95	655270	67.13	61341	6.28	716611	93.01
18.	Sirohi	604	511634	8	359	59.44	8	1.32	367	61.26	391033	76.43	9111	1.78	400144	75.21
Total		12688	8734811	400	6274		588		6862		5859692		502481		6362173	

Contd.....

TABLE - 59

R A J A S T H A N

HABITATION AND POPULATION SERVED BY EXISTING AND PROPOSED UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL/SECTION

S.No.	Name of the district	No. of habitations	Population	No. of Upper Primary schools proposed	Habitations Served By					Population Served By											
					Existing upper primary schools	Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/section	Existing and proposed upper primary schools/sections	Existing upper primary schools/sections	Proposed upper primary schools/sections	Existing and proposed upper primary schools/section										
1	2	3	4	5	No. of hab.	6	7	No. of hab.	8	9	No. of hab.	10	11	Population	12	13	Population	14	15	16	17
19.	Bhilwara	1973	1275608	3-	1411	71.52	90	4.56	1501	76.08	1048090	82.16	56112	4.40	1104202	88.56					
20.	Udaipur	5277	2311877	100	3386	64.16	364	6.87	37.50	71.05	1744972	75.50	154856	6.68	1899828	82.18					
21.	Chittor	2321	1223330	48	1492	64.28	134	5.77	1626	70.05	932943	76.26	104534	8.54	1077477	84.80					
22.	Dungapur	1380	736446	19	1159	83.99	45	3.18	1204	87.17	644748	87.56	29172	3.96	673920	91.52					
23.	Banswara	1865	948312	61	1141	61.17	158	8.48	1299	69.65	696463	73.44	74693	7.87	771156	81.31					
24.	Bundi	940	584522	40	515	54.8	118	12.5	633	67.3	397704	68.00	74627	2.8	472331	80.8					
25.	Kota	1915	1198471	67	961	57.5	120	6.3	1081	63.8	810832	67.65	83232	6.94	894064	79.60					
26.	Jhalawar	1449	790919	109	857	59.1	109	7.52	966	66.66	659847	64.37	87664	9.71	747511	84.58					
27.	Dholpur	1205	567515	25	935	77.60	70	5.80	1005	83.40	480690	84.70	34423	6.06	515113	90.00					
Total		18325	963000	503	11857		1208		13065		741289		699313		8115602						
Gr.Total		51764	31434905	1432	33384		2605	5.03	35989	69.52	24204358	77.00	1786037	5.68	25990395	82.68					

Source: Directorate of Primary & Secondary Education, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

Table - 60

INDIA

Literacy and Elementary Education Enrolment by Sex (1981)

State/Union Territory	Literacy		Enrolment Ratios Class I-V (6-11 yrs)		Enrolment Ratios (11-14 yrs)		Scheduled Caste Class I-V (6-11 yrs)		Class VI-VIII (11-14 yrs)		Scheduled Tribes Class I-V (6-11 yrs)		Class VI-VII (11-14 yrs)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
50% +														
Kerala	70.03	64.48	99.9	99.7	90.4	87.6	105.3	43.9	46.2	11.1	75.5	31.1	21.6	5.3
Chandigarh	68.82	59.30	58.9	52.1	51.6	44.8	86.9	90.4	45.4	32.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	65.99	52.57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	67.96	52.56	115.2	93.2	98.0	73.6	NA	NA	101.8	54.1	-	-	-	-
25% - 50 %														
Goa, Daman & Diu	64.77	46.78	116.0	101.8	101.5	78.2	156.7	125.5	106.6	56.7	101.8	128.7	65.0	23.5
Pondicherry	64.00	44.30	127.2	106.9	105.3	70.5	129.5	108.5	90.3	43.8	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	64.97	44.21	NA	NA	138.5	79.7	-	-	-	-	196.0	152.3	132.7	74.7
Andaman & Nicobar	58.44	41.85	151.7	124.3	98.7	66.3	-	-	165.0	107.1	103.7	77.2	63.8	37.6
Maharashtra	58.89	35.08	105.1	109.9	70.2	43.2	-	-	132.3	63.4	127.8	30.4	34.9	11.3
Punjab	46.59	34.14	110.0	96.3	70.4	53.6	131.2	101.7	62.7	34.7	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	57.19	34.12	132.7	118.2	73.0	49.2	148.4	119.7	69.0	40.5	87.5	66.6	33.4	15.9
Madhya Pradesh	49.16	33.72	125.9	100.2	55.5	41.8	-	-	-	-	141.4	112.5	62.8	46.9
Gujarat	54.53	32.31	127.2	92.9	64.4	39.9	169.9	117.1	81.5	38.5	127.1	82.8	36.1	17.4
Tripura	51.05	31.60	127.4	95.3	53.7	31.7	-	-	62.7	30.0	116.4	88.3	29.1	11.6
Assam	52.36	31.39	145.8	103.1	112.6	55.8	139.9	91.2	86.0	35.8	147.8	71.2	87.5	27.2
West Bengal	52.97	30.69	125.9	99.8	64.6	38.4	152.1	104.5	49.1	30.9	142.5	112.5	73.1	33.4
Orissa	50.49	30.33	101.9	70.4	43.2	26.6	89.9	88.4	46.4	32.2	96.7	38.6	10.0	5.9
Madhya Pradesh	36.98	29.28	114.8	105.1	43.1	31.7	NA	NA	101.1	68.0	128.3	116.7	42.7	32.3

Table 62

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN RAJASTHAN

Year	1955-56	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1982-83	1986-87
Primary						
Men	13108	25590	38868	33435	39032	47344
Women	1625 (11.03)	2912 (10.22)	7973 (17.02)	8051 (19.41)	11908 (23.38)	15467 (24.62)
	14733	28502	46841	41486	50940	62811
Middle						
Men	7122	11375	18611	35959	37301	50746
Women	1357 (16.00)	2261 (16.58)	3525 (15.92)	8390 (18.92)	10544 (22.03)	15698 (23.63)
	8479	13636	22136	44349	47846	66444
Secondary/ Higher Secondary						
Men	4311	8366	17369	22763	34421	43042
Women	150 (3.36)	1156 (12.14)	3035 (14.88)	4708 (17.14)	8948 (20.63)	11273 (20.75)
	4461	9522	20404	27471	43369	54315

Source : i) Education in Rajasthan, 1953-76, Director, Primary & Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.
 ii) Selected Educational Statistics 1986, MHRD, 1988.

Note : Figures in brackets indicate women teachers as percentage of total number of teachers.

TABLE 63

RAJASTHAN

MANAGEMENT WISE TEACHERS IN RURAL AREAS
(30-9-1987)

School	Government		Local Body		Aided	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Pre Primary	03	--	03	--	--	--
Primary	28	22	50	38780	84	31
Upper Primary	41169	6968	48137	6551	73	58
Secondary	19448	1776	21224	--	81	10
Higher Secondary	8140	359	8499	--	263	48
TOTAL	68788	9125	77913	38780	501	147
				45331		648

Contd.....

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1987-88.

Table 62
RAJASTHAN

MANAGEMENTWISE TEACHERS IN RURAL AREA
(30.9.87)

School	Unaided		Total	Total	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Pre-primary	-	--	-	03	--
Primary	807	342	1149	39699	6946
Upper Primary	373	162	535	41615	7188
Secondary	07	12	19	19536	1798
Higher Secondary	21	15	36	8424	422
Total	1208	531	1739	109277	16354
					125631

Source : Progress of Education in Rajasthan 1987-88.

Table 64 (RAJASTHAN)

Number of Primary Teachers by types of Management (30.9.86).

S.No.	District	Government			Local Bodies		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	BIKANER	253	334	587	516	135	651
2.	CHURU	384	84	468	936	109	1045
3.	GANGANAGAR	162	187	349	1908	257	2165
4.	JHUNJHUNU	168	58	226	1700	244	1944
5.	SIKAR	239	59	298	1735	159	1904
6.	AJMER	517	698	1215	1093	390	1483
7.	ALWAR	143	102	245	2527	364	2891
8.	BHARATPUR	212	87	299	1902	155	2057
9.	DHOLPUR	105	20	125	817	56	873
10.	JAIPUR	564	585	1149	3024	591	3615
11.	BARMER	55	56	111	1775	60	1235
12.	JAISALMER	40	17	57	388	8	396
13.	JALORE	82	19	101	889	56	945
14.	JODHPUR	330	560	890	1279	200	1479
15.	PALI	251	73	324	1449	229	1678
16.	NAGAU	223	52	275	2045	152	2197
17.	SIROHI	153	54	207	562	93	655
18.	BUNDI	131	71	202	710	197	907
19.	JHALAWAR	137	57	194	899	210	1109
20.	KOTA	444	356	800	1789	301	2090
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	162	55	217	1993	124	2117
22.	TONK	220	62	282	829	155	984
23.	BANSWARA	66	26	92	974	534	1508
24.	BHILWARA	194	123	317	1394	346	1740
25.	CHITTORGARH	171	99	270	1413	315	1728
26.	DUNGARPUR	65	21	86	919	364	1283
27.	UDAIPUR	281	326	607	2602	644	3246
TOTAL		5752	4241	8583	37467	6458	43925

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

Table 624

RAJASTHAN

Number of Primary Teachers according to types of Management (30.9.86)

S.No.	District	Aided		Un-aided		Grand Total		Female as % of Total	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	BIKANER	99	150	249	146	243	388	1013	862
2.	CHURU	64	55	124	55	20	75	1444	268
3.	GANGANAGAR	25	60	88	325	292	617	2420	796
4.	JHUNJHUNU	63	37	100	125	31	156	2056	37
5.	SIKAR	93	37	130	106	22	128	2173	287
6.	AJMER	45	166	212	89	383	472	1745	1637
7.	ALWAR	25	18	43	167	171	338	2862	655
8.	BHARATPUR	11	10	21	160	89	249	2285	341
9.	BHOLPUR	-	-	-	58	3	61	980	79
10.	JAIPUR	126	206	332	395	706	1101	4109	2088
11.	BARNER	-	-	-	37	4	41	1267	120
12.	JALSALMER	-	-	-	32	23	55	460	48
13.	JALORE	1	17	18	-	-	-	972	92
14.	JODHPUR	150	312	462	178	370	548	1937	1442
15.	PALI	148	30	178	-	-	-	1848	332
16.	NAGAUR	25	19	44	164	33	197	2457	256
17.	SIROHI	-	7	7	-	-	-	715	154
18.	BUNDI	4	7	11	46	66	112	891	341
19.	JHALAWAR	-	-	-	78	92	170	1114	359
20.	KOTA	8	32	40	246	342	588	2487	1031
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	47	20	67	288	76	364	2490	275
22.	TONK	-	-	-	81	39	120	1130	256
23.	BANSWARA	-	-	-	25	28	53	1065	588
24.	BHILWARA	39	38	77	93	84	177	1720	591
25.	CHITTORGARH	11	22	23	78	104	182	1690	540
26.	DUNGARPUR	-	-	-	20	8	28	1004	393
27.	UDAIPIR	28	87	115	116	59	325	3027	1266
TOTAL		1018	1330	2348	3107	3438	6545	47344	15457
								62811	(24.62)

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan. 1986-87

Table 65

RAJASTHAN
Number of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools by types of Management (30.9.86)

S.No.	District	Government				Aided				Unaided				Total			
		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Total		Male	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Total	Male	Female
1.	BIKANER	910	619	1529	132	50	132	182	175	56	175	1026	926	241	1952	1026	926
2.	CHURU	1673	250	1923	46	154	46	200	21	36	21	1863	317	57	2160	1863	317
3.	GANGANAGAR	2270	551	2821	119	93	119	212	418	408	418	2771	1082	826	3859	2771	1082
4.	JHUNJHUNU	1822	261	2083	62	58	62	127	19	46	19	1926	342	65	2268	1926	342
5.	SIKAR	2321	209	2530	33	6	33	96	-	-	-	2387	242	-	2629	2387	242
6.	AJMER	1808	788	2596	140	72	140	212	261	70	261	1950	1189	331	3133	1950	1189
7.	ALWAR	2700	504	3204	75	110	75	185	138	134	138	2944	717	272	3661	2944	717
8.	BHARATPUR	2164	366	2530	30	21	30	51	132	113	132	2298	528	245	2826	2298	528
9.	DHOLPUR	803	39	902	8	3	8	11	2	35	2	841	109	37	950	841	109
10.	JAIPUR	3835	1439	5274	269	194	269	463	726	581	726	4610	2434	1307	7044	4610	2434
11.	BARMER	1570	120	1690	12	21	12	33	10	25	10	1616	142	35	1758	1616	142
12.	JALSALMER	433	44	477	6	6	6	12	9	8	9	447	59	17	506	447	59
13.	JALORE	1153	121	1274	8	6	8	14	-	10	-	1169	129	10	1298	1169	129
14.	JODHPUR	1843	863	2706	291	142	291	436	165	154	165	2141	1319	319	3460	2141	1319
15.	PALI	1683	370	2053	8	51	8	69	-	-	-	1744	378	-	2122	1744	378
16.	NAGOUR	2260	333	2593	16	10	16	35	-	-	-	2279	349	-	2628	2279	349
17.	SIROHI	792	100	892	20	-	20	20	-	-	-	792	120	-	912	792	120
18.	BUNDI	905	231	1136	11	2	11	13	15	34	15	941	257	49	1198	941	257
19.	JHALAMAR	1101	176	1271	6	1	6	7	5	15	5	1117	181	20	1298	1117	181
20.	KOTA	1784	46	2330	86	23	86	109	616	341	616	2148	1248	957	3396	2148	1248
21.	SAMAI MADHOPUR	2067	282	2349	-	8	-	8	71	223	71	2294	353	294	2651	2294	353
22.	TONK	1246	177	1422	13	17	13	20	61	120	61	1382	141	181	1623	1382	141
23.	BANSWARA	1406	298	1704	3	2	3	13	140	113	140	1521	549	253	1970	1521	549
24.	BHILWARA	2098	531	2629	46	49	46	95	37	35	37	2182	614	62	2796	2182	614
25.	CHITTORGARH	1839	305	2144	28	4	28	32	73	65	73	1908	406	138	2314	1908	406
26.	DUNGARPUR	1061	355	1416	-	-	-	-	13	35	13	1096	368	48	1464	1096	368
27.	UDAIPUR	3141	821	3962	73	38	73	111	299	170	299	3349	1193	469	4542	3349	1193
TOTAL		46687	10753	57440	1539	1222	1539	2761	3406	2837	3406	50746	15698	6243	66444	50746	15698
																(23.63)	

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan 1986-87

Table 66
RAJASTHAN

Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools by types of Management (30.9.86).

S.No.	District	Government			Aided			Unaided			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	BIKANER	367	197	564	20	56	76	-	-	-	387	253	640
2.	CHURU	677	124	801	18	11	29	25	5	30	720	140	860
3.	GANGANAGAR	1207	305	1512	31	65	96	19	18	37	1257	388	1645
4.	JHUNJHUNU	1132	86	1218	47	41	88	-	-	-	1179	127	1306
5.	SIKAR	1104	88	1192	59	25	84	-	-	-	1163	113	1276
6.	AJMER	853	221	1075	61	192	253	3	26	29	917	439	1356
7.	ALWAR	1232	272	1504	25	29	54	25	29	54	1282	330	1612
8.	BHARATPUR	1225	127	1352	8	56	64	11	12	23	1244	195	1439
9.	DHOLPUR	279	28	307	-	-	-	29	7	36	308	35	343
10.	JAIPUR	2133	501	2634	309	145	454	39	131	170	2481	777	3258
11.	BARMER	409	46	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	46	455
12.	JALSALMER	196	16	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	16	212
13.	JALORE	393	42	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	42	435
14.	JODHPUR	592	258	850	61	58	119	10	10	20	763	355	1089
15.	PALI	839	88	927	14	8	22	2	11	13	855	107	962
16.	NAGAUR	1015	109	1124	38	4	42	-	-	-	1053	113	1166
17.	SIROHI	338	63	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	338	62	401
18.	BUNDI	374	117	491	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	117	491
19.	JHALAWAR	359	98	457	14	6	20	-	-	-	373	104	477
20.	KOTA	908	333	1241	43	68	111	105	184	289	1056	585	1641
21.	SAWAI MADHOPUR	1169	83	1252	56	1	57	-	-	-	1225	84	1309
22.	TONK	520	70	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	70	590
23.	BANSWARA	463	116	579	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	116	579
24.	BHILWARA	824	169	993	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	169	993
25.	CHITTORGARH	577	139	716	-	-	-	-	-	-	577	139	716
26.	DUNGARPUR	420	60	480	-	-	-	22	5	27	442	65	507
27.	UDAIPUR	1452	385	1837	80	153	233	15	43	58	1347	581	2128
TOTAL		21157	4141	25298	884	918	1802	305	481	786	22346	5540	27886

Source : Progress in Education, 1986-87

Table 6-

RAJASTHAN

Number of Teachers in Higher Secondary Schools by types of Management

Government				Aided		Unaided				Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. BIKANER	486	153	674	138	154	292	-	-	-	624	342	966
2. CHURU	598	50	648	103	64	167	-	-	-	701	114	815
3. GANGANAGAR	745	173	918	267	142	409	-	-	-	1012	315	1327
4. JHUNJHUNU	640	121	751	273	130	403	60	41	101	973	292	1265
5. SIKAR	638	48	686	162	24	186	-	-	-	800	72	872
6. AJMER	1162	341	1503	217	320	537	7	41	48	1386	702	2088
7. ALWAR	1256	127	1383	55	40	96	-	-	-	1312	167	1479
8. BHARATPUR	773	89	862	25	16	41	-	-	-	798	105	903
9. DHOLPUR	292	24	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	24	316
10. JAIPUR	2045	682	2727	576	454	1030	65	48	113	3686	1184	3870
11. BARMER	327	50	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	50	377
12. JAISALMER	82	16	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	16	98
13. JALORE	248	24	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	24	272
14. JODHPUR	778	294	1071	249	104	353	-	-	-	1027	398	1425
15. PALI	565	52	517	71	39	110	-	-	-	636	51	727
16. NAGOUR	713	50	763	62	5	67	-	-	-	775	5	830
17. SIROHI	285	50	335	-	20	20	-	-	-	285	70	355
18. BUNDI	362	42	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	43	485
19. JHALAWAR	323	351	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	35	358
20. KOTA	657	248	945	44	44	88	116	210	326	857	502	1359
21. SAWAI MADHOPUR	772	87	859	73	9	82	5	3	8	850	99	949
22. TONK	379	55	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	55	434
23. BANSWARA	421	80	501	-	-	-	12	3	15	433	83	516
24. BHILWARA	801	126	927	92	32	124	13	11	24	906	169	1075
25. CHITTORGARH	729	125	854	34	10	44	-	-	-	763	135	898
26. DUNGARPUR	342	42	384	20	1	21	-	-	-	362	42	485
27. UDAIPUR	1346	276	1622	135	167	302	16	105	121	1497	548	2045
TOTAL	17805	3496	21301	2597	1775	4372	294	462	756	20696	5733	26429

Source : Progress in Education in Rajasthan (1986-87).

Table 28

RAJASTHAN

TEACHER PUPIL RATIO(30.9.1986)

Schools	In all institutions		Government Schools	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Pre-Primary	26.62	34.67	26.59	24.45
Primary	45.39	59.32	32.96	33.61
Upper-Primary	29.77	31.00	26.95	29.74
Secondary	20.20	19.21	23.26	19.74
Higher Secondary	23.82	21.93	24.75	22.18
TOTAL	32.79	35.47	27.63	26.45

Source: Progress of Education in Rajasthan, 1986-87.

TABLE - 67
I N D I A

BUDGETED EXPENDITURE (REVENUE ACCOUNT) ON
EDUCATION AND OTHER DEPARTMENT 1986-87

State/Union Territory	Budgeted Expenditure (Revenue Account)			Projected Populat- ion (As on 1.3.87)	Per capita* Budgeted Expendi- ture (in Rs.)	Percentage of Budgeted Expenditure on Education to total Budget (Revenue Account)
	Plan	Non-Plan (Rs. in crores)	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	116.69	678.07	794.76	599213	132.63	24.5
Assam	67.42	217.84	285.26	228211	125.00	25.9
Bihar	62.33	437.59	499.92	793186	63.03	25.4
Gujarat	112.47	476.15	588.62	384280	153.17	25.4
Haryana	33.34	162.37	195.71	151984	128.78	21.6
Himachal Pradesh	13.05	89.18	102.23	47873	213.54	20.6
Jammu & Kashmir	24.30	95.60	119.90	68456	175.15	19.1
Karnatak	32.48	490.61	523.09	421703	124.04	23.0
Kerala	36.71	474.34	511.05	283309	180.39	33.6
Madhya Pradesh	50.07	468.69	518.76	593884	87.35	20.3
Maharashtra	70.18	895.57	965.75	711217	135.79	21.2
Manipur	6.40	34.06	40.46	16489	245.38	25.8
Maghalaya	3.83	21.83	25.66	15749	162.93	15.7
Nagaland	4.23	27.34	31.57	9822	321.42	13.8
Orissa	41.56	217.76	259.32	293560	88.33	21.1
Punjab	19.66	264.49	284.15	188717	150.57	24.7
Rajasthan	38.61	375.93	414.54	401846	103.16	26.4
Sikkim	6.05	7.79	13.84	3932	351.98	17.6
Tamil Nadu	119.52	531.41	650.93	534124	121.87	26.6
Tripura	11.85	34.84	46.69	23803	196.16	19.4
Uttar Pradesh	117.86	794.98	912.84	1254801	72.75	22.1
West Bengal	107.68	585.67	693.35	613770	112.97	26.2
A. and N. Islands	1.21	7.92	9.13	2489	366.81	12.9
Arunachal Pradesh	6.58	14.29	20.87	7466	279.53	13.8
Chandigarh	1.21	8.84	10.05	6182	162.57	25.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.59	1.28	1.87	1208	154.80	18.7
Delhi	32.82	125.87	158.69	79095	200.63	33.4
Goa, Daman & Diu	5.47	28.95	34.42	12538	274.53	21.7
Lakshadweep	0.59	2.06	2.65	440	602.27	12.7
Mizoram	4.86	14.35	19.21	6221	308.79	14.9
Pondicherry	4.93	13.94	18.87	6923	272.57	28.8
INDIA	1154.55	7599.61	8754.16	7762513	112.77	23.8

Source : Census of India.

TABLE - 70

Population-oriented Development Programmes Outlay and Expenditure in Rajasthan

(Rs. Lakhs)

Programmes	Actual Expenditure		
	1969-70	1974-75	1980-81
1. Elementary Education	29.53 (22.40)	336.13 (333.50)	493.73 (500.07)
2. Adult Education	- (1.00)	2.38 (1.03)	55.43 (56.00)
3. Social Education	1.42 (6.61)	- -	- -
4. Hospitals & Dispensaries	29.28 (33.14)	21.89 (27.12)	194.24 (190.96)
5. PHCs	0.76 (2.00)	97.39 (95.00)	133.14 (141.00)
6. Family Planning	172.49 (192.40)	281.69 (380.63)	628.32 (583.73)
7. Rural Water Supply	113.00 (115.00)	522.15 (650.00)	1819.36 (2605.10)
8. Nutrition	13.61 (13.93)	8.80 (75.01)	42.31 (94.11)
9. Rural Employment (71-72)	114.67 (325.00)	21.25 (15.00)	- -
10. Rural Roads	53.16 (42.00)	186.15 (230.00)	1102.69 (1103.96)
11. Rural Electrification	473.74 (125.00)	870.26 (800.00)	2234.03 (2032.00)
12. Women's Welfare	- (0.10)	- (0.70)	9.41 (6.88)
13. Minor Irrigation	174.65 (158.50)	242.52 (215.99)	589.01 (522.96)
14. Antodaya	-	-	67.63 (55.00)
15. SFDA/MFAL	-	97.50	Discontinued
16. Village & Small Scale Industries	10.48 (10.00)	89.61 -	343.38 (450.00)
17. IRD	-	-	945.50 (632.50)
Total Expenditure outlay	1186.79	2780.72	8685.96
% of expenditure	(1047.08)	(2864.04)	(9369.67)
to outlay	113.3	97.1	97.7

Source : Annual Plan Documents of Rajasthan Figures in Brackets are revised budget outlays.

BIKANER DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 27244	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 8.2
Sub-divisions	: 2		Male	: 37.6
Towns/cities	: 6		Female	: 13.5
Tehsils	: 4			
Panchayat Samities	: 121	Enrolment Ratio (6 - 10 years)	Male	: 116.35
Gram Panchayat	:		Female	: 51.07
Inhabited villages	571	Enrolment Ratio (11 - 13 years)	Male	: 46.07
Uninhabited villages	: 102		Female	: 21.25

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	:	127	No. of Primary Schools	610	82
200 - 499	:	143	No. of Middle Schools	144	42
500 - 1999	:	239	No. of Secondary Schools	36	12
2000 - 4999	:	56	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	22	9
5000 - 9999	:	5			
10000+	:	1	Habitations without Primary Schools	154	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>			:	848749	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Habitations without Middle Schools	: 545
Male	269473	179279	448752	Population unserved by Middle Schools	: 2.46
Female	244191	155806	399997	Population unserved by Primary Schools	: 34.20%
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	: 319
0 - 4	14.4	15.4		Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	: 289
5 - 14	27.6	28.3			
15 - 44	43.5	41.4			
45+	14.5	14.9			
Sex Ratio		: 891			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	31			
Decadal variation (71-81) (%)	:	48.0			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	88			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	0.4			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	15.4			

CHURU DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 16830	Literacy Rate (%)	Total : 21.8
Sub-divisions	: 3		Male : 33.3
Towns/cities	: 11		Female : 9.8
Tehsils	: 7		
Panchayat Samities	: 7	Enrolment Ratio (6 - 10 years)	Male : 106.87
Gram Panchayat	: 201		Female : 40.74
Inhabited villages	855	Enrolment Ratio (11 - 13 years)	Male : 55.29
Uninhabited villages	: 45		Female : 11.98

No. of villages according to the population Boys Girls

200:	: 67	No. of Primary Schools	733	61
200 - 499:	: 495	No. of Middle Schools	255	37
500 - 1999:	: 52	No. of Secondary Schools	59	10
2000 - 4999:	: 66	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	25	6
5000 - 9999:	: 5			
10000+ :	: -			

Total population 1981 Census : 1179466

	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	426844	176915	603759
Female	407963	167744	575707

Age Structure Male(%) Female(%)

0 - 4	14.5	14.1
5 - 14	30.0	31.1
15 - 44	40.7	39.9
45+	14.5	15.4

Sex Ratio : 954

Density of Population (Sq.Km.) : 70

Decadal variation (71-81)(%) : 34.8

Scheduled Caste ('000) : 152

Scheduled Tribe ('000) : 3

Age at marriage for females (in years) : 15.4

Habitations without Primary : 48 Schools

Habitations without Middle Schools : 421

Population unserved by Middle Schools : 0.50

Population unserved by Primary Schools : 24.13%

Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years : 509

Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years : 426

GANGANAGAR DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	20634	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 26.0
Sub-divisions	:	5		Male	: 36.1
Towns/cities	:	16		Female	: 14.1
Tehsils	:	12	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 88.13
Panchayat Samities	:	10	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 50.58
Gram Panchayat	:	341	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 52.24
Inhabited villages		3886	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 18.34
Uninhabited villages	:	630			
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	:	2771	No. of Primary Schools	1338	118
200 - 499	:	888	No. of Middle Schools	424	97
500 - 1999	:	694	No. of Secondary Schools	111	17
2000 - 4999	:	142	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	43	9
5000 - 9999	:	15	Habitations without Primary Schools	: 1702	
10000+	:	-	Habitations without Middle Schools	: 1731	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>	:	2029968	Population unserved by Middle Schools	: 7.09%	
			Population unserved by Primary Schools	: 22.49%	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	: 764
Male	853484	229650	1083134	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	: 712
Female	758185	188649	496834		
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	13.8	15.3			
5 - 14	27.9	30.0			
15 - 44	43.5	40.8			
45+	14.7	13.9			
Sex Ratio		: 874			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	98			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	456			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	335			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	1.1			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	16.08			

JHUNJIUNU DISTRICT- AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 5928	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 28.6
Sub-divisions	: 3		Male	: 45.0
Towns/cities	: 14		Female	: 11.4
Tehsils	: 5	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 134.30
Panchayat Samities	: 8	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 78.73
Gram Panchayat	: 245			
Inhabited villages	689	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 90.03
Uninhabited villages	: 3	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 25.35

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	:	17	No. of Primary Schools	835	99
200 - 499	:	143	No. of Middle Schools	252	41
500 - 1999	:	400	No. of Secondary Schools	96	11
2000 - 4999	:	107	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	43	10
5000 - 9999	:	19			
10000+	:	3	Habitations without Primary Schools		124
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>		: 1211583	Habitations without Middle Schools	:	124
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Male	487753	131560	619313	Population unserved by Middle Schools	: 0.59%
Female	472563	119707	592270	Population unserved by Primary Schools	: 2.24%
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	14.5	14.2	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 11 years	:	184
5 - 14	31.5	29.5	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 14 years	:	365
15 - 44	38.2	40.0			
45+	15.0	16.3			
Sex Ratio	:	956			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	204			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	30.3			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	130			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	16			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	15.5			

AJMER DISTRICT-AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	8481	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	35.5
Sub-divisions	:	4		Male	:	47.6
Towns/cities	:	8		Female	:	21.9
Tehsils	:	5	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	114.96
Panchayat Samities	:	8	(6 - 10 years)	Female	:	62.56
Gram Panchayat	:	256	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	63.65
Inhabited villages	:	923	(11 - 13 years)	Female	:	27.81
Uninhabited villages	:	16				

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
200	:	136	No. of Primary Schools	969	93	
200 - 499	:	445	No. of Middle Schools	279	50	
500 - 1999	:	11	No. of Secondary Schools	82	20	
2000 - 4999	:	260	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	53	18	
5000 - 9999	:	71				
10000+	:	-	Habitations without Primary Schools		321	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>						
			Habitations without Middle Schools	:	437	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Male	422904	326458	749362	Population unserved by Middle Schools	:	3.60%
Female	401050	289948	691004	Population unserved by Primary Schools	:	15.22%
<u>Age Structure</u>		<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4		12.0	12.7	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	:	377
5 - 14		26.7	25.5	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	:	410
15 - 44		44.3	43.3			
45+		17.0	18.5			
Sex Ratio		:	892			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)		:	212			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)		:	25.5			
Scheduled Caste ('000)		:	198			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)		:	15			

ALWAR DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 8380	Literacy Rate (%)	Total : 26.5
Sub-divisions	: 4		Male : 40.0
Towns/cities	: 10		Female : 11.3
Tehsils	: 14	Enrolment Ratio	Male : 126.29
Panchayat Samities	: 1	(6 - 10 years)	Female : 63.77
Gram Panchayat	: 438		
Inhabited villages	1892	Enrolment Ratio	Male : 55.53
Uninhabited villages	: 55	(11 - 13 years)	Female : 20.39

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	: 234	No. of Primary Schools	1412	90	
200 - 499	: 566	No. of Middle Schools	409	47	
500 - 1999	: 956	No. of Secondary Schools	93	24	
2000 - 4999	: 199	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	44	4	
5000 - 9999	: 16				
10000+	: 1	Habitations without Primary Schools	375		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>		: 1771173			
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Habitations without Middle Schools	: 527
Male	828920	106978	935898	Population unserved by Middle Schools	: 13.64%
Female	764052	89223	853275	Population unserved by Primary Schools	: 1.88%
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	: 450
0 - 4	13.4	14.7		Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	: 558
5 - 14	30.7	30.4			
15 - 44	39.1	39.9			
45+	16.8	16.0			
Sex Ratio	: 982				
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	: 211				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	: 26.1				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	: 241				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	: 11				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	: 16.0				

BHARATPUR DISTRICT-AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 8100	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 27.8
Sub-divisions	: 3		Male	: 42.9
Towns/cities	: 9		Female	: 10.8
Tehsils	: 6	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 128.23
Panchayat Samities	: 9	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 51.02
Gram Panchayat	: 350	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 79.87
Inhabited villages	1328	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 15.70
Uninhabited villages	: 114			
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	: 255	No. of Primary Schools	1108	53
200 - 499	: 523	No. of Middle Schools	279	47
500 - 1999	: 956	No. of Secondary Schools	94	14
2000 - 4999	: 123	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	24	4
5000 - 9999	: 9			
10000+	: -	Habitations without Primary Schools	: 148	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>		Habitations without Middle Schools	: 212	
		Population unserved by Middle Schools	: 1.00%	
<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Population unserved by Primary Schools	: 3.00%
Male	577450	125559	703009	
Female	489058	107006	596064	
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		
0 - 4	13.5	15.1	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	: 648
5 - 14	30.4	29.1	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	: 628
15 - 44	39.8	40.7		
45+	16.4	15.1		
Sex Ratio	: 887			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	: 233			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	: 26.0			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	: 188			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	: 18			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	: 16.0			

JAIPUR DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km),	:	14068	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	31.4
Sub divisions	:	5		Male	:	44.1
Towns/cities	:	18		Female	:	17.1
Tehsils	:	16	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	115.24
Panchayat Samities	:	17	(6 - 10 years)	Female	:	48.69
Gram Panchayat	:	587	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	74.75
Inhabited villages	:	2706	(11 - 13 years)	Female	:	21.07
Uninhabited villages	:	104				
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
{ 200	:	512	No. of Primary Schools	2170	798	
{ 200 - 499	:	1063	No. of Middle Schools	793	109	
{ 500 - 1999	:	32	No. of Secondary Schools	174	40	
2000 - 4999	:	908	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	87	19	
5000 - 9999	:	188				
10000+	:	3	Habitations without Primary Schools	1371		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>			Habitations without Middle Schools	1013		
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Male	1136080	670372	1806452	Population unserved by Middle Schools	3.59%	
Female	1033962	580160	1614222	Population unserved by Primary Schools	8.58%	
{ <u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	1299	
0 - 4	12.8	14.4		Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	1127	
5 - 14	28.5	28.5				
15 - 44	43.7	41.6				
45+	15.0	15.5				
Sex Ratio	:	894				
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	243				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	38.5				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	400				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	277				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	15.2				

BARM DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	28387	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	12.2
Sub-divisions	:	2		Male	:	20.0
Towns/cities	:	3		Female	:	3.7
Tehsils	:	6	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	103.75
Panchayat Samities	:	8	(6 - 10 years)	Female	:	24.41
Gram Panchayat	:	190	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	37.10
Inhabited villages	:	853	(11 - 13 years)	Female	:	5.23
Uninhabited villages	:	11				

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1	200	:	129	No. of Primary Schools	933 14
2	200 - 499	:	161	No. of Middle Schools	793 109
	500 - 1999	:	309	No. of Secondary Schools	38 4
	2000 - 4999	:	109	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	14 2
	5000 - 9999	:	13	Habitations without Primary Schools	1228
	10000+	:	2	Habitations without Middle Schools	1782
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>				Population unserved by Middle Schools	50.11%
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Population unserved by Primary Schools	10.90%
Male	533976	53672	587648	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	641
Female	48107	44557	531244	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	453
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	14.9	15.8			
5 - 14	27.7	28.2			
15 - 44	42.7	40.0			
45+	14.7	16.0			
Sex Ratio	:	903			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	39			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	44			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	111			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	44			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	16.9			

JALMER DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 34401	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 15.8
Sub-divisions	: 2		Male	: 24.3
Towns/cities	: 2		Female	: 5.2
Tehsils	: 2	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 122.96
Panchayat Samities	: 3	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 36.06
Gram Panchayat	: 93	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 38.73
Inhabited villages	462	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 6.79
Uninhabited villages	: 53			
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>			<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	: 195	No. of Primary Schools	356	8
200 - 499	: 112	No. of Middle Schools	54	4
500 - 999	: 1	No. of Secondary Schools	17	1
2000 - 4999	: 145	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	3	1
5000 - 9999	: 8			
10000+	: 1	Habitations without Primary Schools	312	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>		Habitations without Middle Schools	608	
		Population unserved by Middle Schools	67.78%	
<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Population unserved by Primary Schools	9.45%
Male 115337	18867	134204	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	117
Female 948187	14060	108878	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	96
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		
0 - 4	13.7	15.7		
5 - 14	25.3	26.6		
15 - 44	45.5	41.9		
45+	15.5	15.8		
Sex Ratio		: 811		
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	: 6			
Decadal variation (71-81) (%)	: 44.8			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	: 23			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	: 7			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	: 16.4			

JALORE DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 10640	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 13.7
Sub-divisions	: 2		Male	: 22.4
Towns/cities	: 4		Female	: 4.4
Tehsils	: 4	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 111.38
Panchayat Samities	: 7	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 26.59
Gram Panchayat	: 214	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 41.30
Inhabited villages	602	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 04.56
Uninhabited villages	: 10			

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	: 38	No. of Primary Schools	605	22	
200 - 499	: 75	No. of Middle Schools	154	18	
500 - 1999	: 367	No. of Secondary Schools	32	3	
2000 - 4999	: 108	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	11	1	
5000 - 9999	: 14				
10000+	: -	Habitations without Primary Schools	205		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>		Habitations without Middle Schools	: 515		
		Population unserved by Middle Schools	: 6.99%		
		Population unserved by Primary Schools	: 2.18%		
		Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	: 483		
		Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	: 355		
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	15.4	16.3			
5 - 14	29.0	28.7			
15 - 44	39.8	38.2			
45+	15.8	16.8			
Sex Ratio	: 942				
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	: 85				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	: 35.2				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	: 52				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	: 17.1				

JODHPUR DISTRICT- AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 22850	Literacy Rate (%)	Total : 26.6
Sub-divisions	: 2		Male : 37.7
Towns/cities	: 4		Female : 14.4
Tehsils	: 6		
Panchayat Samities	: 9	Enrolment Ratio (6 - 10 years)	Male : 102.74
Gram Panchayat	: 245		Female : 42.68
Inhabited villages	2706	Enrolment Ratio (11 - 13 years)	Male : 52.81
Uninhabited villages	: 1		Female : 16.80

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	:	55	No. of Primary Schools	1021	61
200 - 499	:	361	No. of Middle Schools	338	40
500 - 1999	:	23	No. of Secondary Schools	73	14
2000 - 4999	:	115	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	37	8
5000 - 9999	:	248	Habitations without Primary Schools	567	
10000+	:	3	Habitations without Middle Schools	945	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>		: 1667791	Population unserved by Middle Schools	28.36%	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Population unserved by Primary Schools	3.71%
Male	564220	309311	873531	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	725
Female	523726	270534	794260	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	594
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	13.5	14.6			
5 - 14	28.0	28.2			
15 - 44	43.8	41.7			
45+	14.7	15.5			
Sex Ratio		: 909			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)		: 73			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)		: 44.8			
Scheduled Caste ('000)		: 155			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)		: 24			
Age at marriage for females (in years)		: 16.4			

PALI DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 12387	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 21.8
Sub-divisions	: 4		Male	: 34.2
Towns/cities	: 12		Female	: 8.2
Tehsils	: 7	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 127.35
Panchayat Samities	: 10	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 48.90
Gram Panchayat	: 293	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 58.69
Inhabited villages	818	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 11.04
Uninhabited villages	: 18			

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	: 62	No. of Primary Schools	785	50	
200 - 499	: 446	No. of Middle Schools	219	42	
500 - 1999	: 28	No. of Secondary Schools	69	9	
2000 - 4999	: 175	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	26	3	
5000 - 9999	: 107				
10000+	: -	Habitations without Primary Schools	299		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>		Habitations without Middle Schools	796		
		Population unserved by Middle Schools	9.30%		
<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Population unserved by Primary Schools	30.20%	
Male 530323	124461	654784	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	467	
Female 509416	110304	619720	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	459	
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	14.2	14.5			
5 - 14	28.7	26.-			
15 - 44	39.5	39.7			
45+	17.7	19.1			
Sex Ratio	: 946				
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	: 103				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	: 31.3%				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	: 146				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	: 46				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	: 16.2				

NAGPUR DISTRICT- AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 17718	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 19.3
Sub-divisions	: 4		Male	: 31.1
Towns/cities	: 10		Female	: 7.1
Tehsils	: 8			
Panchayat Samities	: 11	Enrolment Ratio (6 - 10 years)	Male	: 132.38
Gram Panchayat	: 358		Female	: 46.58
Inhabited villages	1223	Enrolment Ratio (11 - 13 years)	Male	: 63.32
Uninhabited villages	: 26		Female	: 19.98

No. of villages according to the population		Boys	Girls

200	:	112
200 - 499	:	716
500 - 1999	:	20
2000 - 4999	:	240
5000 - 9999	:	132
10000+	:	3

No. of Primary Schools	1187	32
No. of Middle Schools	290	47
No. of Secondary Schools	81	10
No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	31	2

Total population 1981 Census : 1628669

	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	708084	123901	831985
Female	683508	113176	796684

Habitations without Primary : 335
Schools

Habitations without Middle Schools : 676

Population unserved by Middle Schools : 15.51%

Population unserved by : 1.58%
Primary Schools

<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>
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0 - 4	13.8	13.8
5 - 14	30.3	28.5
15 - 44	40.0	40.7
45+	15.9	17.0

Non-enrolled Girls in : 618
6 - 10 years

Non-enrolled Girls in : 593
11 - 13 years

Sex Ratio : 958

Density of Population (Sq.Km.) : 92

Decadal variation (71-81) (%) : 29%

Scheduled Caste ('000) : 221

Scheduled Tribe ('000) : 2

Age at marriage for females : 15.3
(in years)

SIROHI DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	5136	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	20.0
Sub-divisions	:	2		Male	:	29.8
Towns/cities	:	5		Female	:	9.9
Tehsils	:	5	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	116.91
Panchayat Samities	:	5	(6 - 10 years)	Female	:	49.21
Gram Panchayat	:	131	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	58.69
Inhabited villages		433	(11 - 13 years)	Female	:	13.88
Uninhabited villages	:					

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
200	:	59	No. of Primary Schools	388	16	
200 - 499	:	104	No. of Middle Schools	91	10	
500 - 999	:	121	No. of Secondary Schools	31	4	
2000 - 4999	:	51	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	10	3	
5000 - 9999	:	7				
10000+	:	-	Habitations without Primary : Schools		124	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>			:	542049		
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Habitations without Middle Schools	:	245
Male	224809	51569	276178	Population unserved by Middle Schools	:	24.79%
Female	220439	45432	265871	Population unserved by Primary Schools	:	2.17%
<u>Age Structure</u>		<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	:	194
0 - 4		14.8	14.7	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	:	186
5 - 14		28.5	26.6			
15 - 44		39.7	41.7			
45+						
Sex Ratio		:	963			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)		:	106			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)		:	27.9			
Scheduled Caste ('000)		:	71			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)		:	91			
Age at marriage for females (in years)		:	17.1			

BUNDI DISTRICT- AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 5550	Literacy Rate (%)	Total : 20.1
Sub-divisions	: 2		Male : 30.1
Towns/cities	: 5		Female : 8.9
Tehsils	: 4	Enrolment Ratio	Male : 116.55
Panchayat Samities	: 4	(6 - 10 years)	Female : 48.68
Gram Panchayat	: 137		
Inhabited villages	725	Enrolment Ratio	Male : 56.52
Uninhabited villages	: 12	(11 - 13 years)	Female : 14.34

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	: 109	No. of Primary Schools	607	20	
200 - 499	: 289	No. of Middle Schools	121	19	
500 - 1999	: 288	No. of Secondary Schools	34	9	
2000 - 4999	: 37	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	12	1	
5000 - 9999	: 2				
10000+	: -	Habitations without Primary Schools	206		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>					
		habitations without Middle Schools	425		
		Population unserved by Middle Schools	19.20%		
		Population unserved by Primary Schools	2.50%		
		Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	215		
		Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	203		
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	13.5	14.3			
5 - 14	27.6	26.9			
15 - 44	42.9	42.4			
45+	16.2	16.4			
Sex Ratio		: 887			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	: 106				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	: 31.0				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	: 84				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	: 86				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	: 14.1				

KOTA DISTRICT -AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	12436	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	32.5
Sub-divisions	:	5		Male	:	45.9
Towns/cities	:	11		Female	:	17.3
Tehsils	:	12				
Panchayat Samities	:	12	Enrolment Ratio (6 - 10 years)	Male	:	116.69
Gram Panchayat	:	296		Female	:	66.34
Inhabited villages		1901	Enrolment Ratio (11 - 13 years)	Male	:	68.45
Uninhabited villages	:	240		Female	:	23.72
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
200	:	452	No. of Primary Schools	1282	47	
200 - 499	:	753	No. of Middle Schools	315	37	
500 - 1999	:	630	No. of Secondary Schools	87	21	
2000 - 4999	:	60	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	31	7	
5000 - 9999	:	"				
10000+	:	-	Habitations without Primary Schools		539	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>	:	1559784	Habitations without Middle Schools		954	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Population unserved by Middle Schools	:	3.40%
Male	557407	268901	826308	Population unserved by Primary Schools	:	25.40%
Female	404283	229193	733476			
<u>Age Structure</u>		<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	:	385
0 - 4		13.4	14.6	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	:	492
5 - 14		27.4	27.5			
15 - 44		43.2	41.9			
45+		16.0	16.0			
Sex Ratio		:	888			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	125				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	36.5				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	207				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	166				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	15.2				

SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT-AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	10527	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	23.2
Sub-divisions	:	4		Male	:	36.3
Towns/cities	:	7		Female	:	8.1
Tehsils	:	11	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	117.95
Panchayat Samities	:	11	(6 - 10 years)	Female	:	41.08
Gram Panchayat	:	388	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	83.13
Inhabited villages		1534	(11 - 13 years)	Female	:	15.14
Uninhabited villages	:	123				
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
200	:	227	No. of Primary Schools	1245	41	
200 - 499	:	427	No. of Middle Schools	324	38	
500 - 1999	:	749	No. of Secondary Schools	100	9	
2000 - 4999	:	116	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	25	5	
5000 - 9999	:	15				
10000+	:	-	Habitations without Primary Schools	421		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>			Habitations without Middle Schools	665		
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Male	712172	110687	822859	Population unserved by Middle Schools	:	13.13%
Female	617608	713011	713011	Population unserved by Primary Schools	:	2.98%
<u>Age Structure</u>		<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	:	641
0 - 4		13.1	14.7	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	:	521
5 - 14		29.6	27.9			
15 - 44		40.7	41.1			
45+		16.6	16.3			
Sex Ratio		:	984			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	176				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	28.6				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	25				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	48				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	15.1				

BANSWARA DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 5037	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 16.8
Sub-divisions	: 2		Male	: 26.0
Towns/cities	: 2		Female	: 7.5
Tehsils	: 5	Enrolment Ratio (6 - 10 years)	Male	: 125.94
Panchayat Samities	: 8		Female	: 65.22
Gram Panchayat	: 190			
Inhabited villages	1445	Enrolment Ratio (11 - 13 years)	Male	: 42.30
Uninhabited villages	: 18		Female	: 13.42

No. of villages according to the population				Boys	Girls
200	:	351	No. of Primary Schools	935	18
200 - 499	:	491	No. of Middle Schools	199	27
500 - 1999	:	483	No. of Secondary Schools	39	8
2000 - 4999	:	43	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	17	3
5000 - 9999	:	6	Habitations without Primary Schools	401	
10000+	:	-	Habitations without Middle Schools	724	
Total population 1981 Census			:	88600	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Male	417467	29370	446837	Population unserved by Middle Schools	18.68%
Female	413946	25817	439763	Population unserved by Primary Schools	4.72%
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>			
0 - 4	14.5	15.4	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	225	
5 - 14	29.2	29.8	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	316	
15 - 44	42.1	40.7			
45+	14.2	14.1			
Sex Ratio	:	984			
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	176			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	35.4			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	248			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	477			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	169			

BHILWARA DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 10455	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 19.9
Sub-divisions	: 5		Male	: 29.9
Towns/cities	: 6		Female	: 8.9
Tehsils	: 11	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 99.48
Panchayat Samities	: 11	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 40.06
Gram Panchayat	: 390	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 50.90
Inhabited villages	1512	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 14.59
Uninhabited villages	: 57			

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	: 288	No. of Primary Schools	1099	88	
200 - 499	: 621	No. of Middle Schools	306	51	
500 - 1999	: 611	No. of Secondary Schools	75	13	
2000 - 4999	: 74	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	33	4	
5000 - 9999	: 17				
10000+	: 1	Habitations without Primary Schools	390		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>					
	: 1310379	Habitations without Middle Schools	: 562		
<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Male	575947	98976	674923	Population unserved by Middle Schools	: 11.44%
Female	545869	89587	635456	Population unserved by Primary Schools	: 3.54%
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	: 546
0 - 4	12.1	12.8		Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 14 years	: 475
5 - 14	25.6	25.5			
15 - 44	44.3	42.8			
45+	18.0	18.9			
Sex Ratio	: 942				
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	: 125				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	: 167				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	: 99				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	: 14.5				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:				

CHITTORGARH DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	10856	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	21.9
Sub-divisions	:	5		Male	:	33.9
Towns/cities	:	8		Female	:	9.3
Tehsils	:	12	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	102.65
Panchayat Samities	:	13	(6 - 10 years)	Female	:	44.65
Gram Panchayat	:	307				
Inhabited villages		2144	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	50.65
Uninhabited villages	:	126	(11 - 13 years)	Female	:	14.08
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
200	:	700	No. of Primary Schools	1180	45	
200 - 499	:		No. of Middle Schools	248	31	
500 - 1999	:	611	No. of Secondary Schools	51	12	
2000 - 4999	:		No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	27	4	
5000 - 9999	:	5				
10000+	:		Habitations without Primary Schools	641		
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>						
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>	Habitations without Middle Schools	:	829
Male	545730	85969	631699	Population unserved by Middle Schools	:	15.20%
Female	524343	76452	600795	Population unserved by Primary Schools	:	4.88%
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	:	487
0 - 4	12.8	13.7		Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	:	461
5 - 14	26.1	26.4				
15 - 44	43.4	42.2				
45+	17.7	17.7				
Sex Ratio	:	851				
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	114				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	30.4				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	129				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	185				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	14.7				

DUNGARPUR DISTRICT -AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	: 3770	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	: 18.5
Sub-divisions	: 2		Male	: 29.5
Towns/cities	: 2		Female	: 7.9
Tehsils	: 4	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 120.9
Panchayat Samities	: 5	(6 - 10 years)	Female	: 63.0
Gram Panchayat	: 173			
Inhabited villages	832	Enrolment Ratio	Male	: 46.5
Uninhabited villages	: 5	(11 - 13 years)	Female	: 15.0

<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
200	:	133	No. of Primary Schools	708	14
200 - 499	:	276	No. of Middle Schools	167	20
500 - 1999	:	361	No. of Secondary Schools	40	5
2000 - 4999	:	60	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	13	1
5000 - 9999	:	2			
10000+	:	-	Habitations without Primary Schools	271	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>					
			Habitations without Middle Schools	221	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Male	310724	23227	333951	Population unserved by Middle Schools	8.48%
Female	327995	20899	348894	Population unserved by Primary Schools	3.97%
<u>Age Structure</u>		<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>		
0 - 4		15.0	14.7	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	179
5 - 14		29.6	27.7	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	251
15 - 44		39.8	42.7		
45+		15.6	14.9		
Sex Ratio		:	1045		
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	181			
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	28.7			
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	21			
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	327			
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	16.5			

UDAIPUR DISTRICT - AT A GLANCE

Area (Sq.Km)	:	17279	Literacy Rate (%)	Total	:	22.0
Sub-divisions	:	7		Male	:	33.0
Towns/cities	:	9		Female	:	10.7
Tehsils	:	17	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	102.33
Panchayat Samities	:	18	(6 - 10 years)	Female	:	46.94
Gram Panchayat	:	549	Enrolment Ratio	Male	:	49.16
Inhabited villages	:	3117	(11 - 13 years)	Female	:	15.87
Uninhabited villages	:	28				
<u>No. of villages according to the population</u>				<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
{ 200	:	756	No. of Primary Schools	2065	87	
{ 200 - 499	:	1083	No. of Middle Schools	512	65	
500 - 1999	:	1122	No. of Secondary Schools	136	27	
2000 - 4999	:	143	No. of Hr. Secondary Schools	54	11	
5000 - 9999	:	12				
10000+	:	1	Habitations without Primary Schools		1502	
<u>Total population 1981 Census</u>			Habitations without Middle Schools	:	1891	
	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Male	1003572	188337	1191909	Population unserved by Middle Schools	:	11.82%
Female	998268	166782	1165050	Population unserved by Primary Schools	:	6.04%
<u>Age Structure</u>	<u>Male(%)</u>	<u>Female(%)</u>	Non-enrolled Girls in 6 - 10 years	:	895	
0 - 4	13.5	14.2	Non-enrolled Girls in 11 - 13 years	:	868	
5 - 14	27.1	27.1				
15 - 44	42.1	42.1				
45+	17.3	16.6				
Sex Ratio	:	977				
Density of Population (Sq.Km.)	:	136				
Decadal variation (71-81)(%)	:	30.6				
Scheduled Caste ('000)	:	140				
Scheduled Tribe ('000)	:	607				
Age at marriage for females (in years)	:	15.8				

District

Problems and Constraints

- Advantageous position due to locations of the Directorate; new schemes reach fast.
- Yet, deadhand of the past conservative, outwarded, superstitious outlook.

Suggestions

- Need to introduce home science to boys also in view of shared roles in future.
- Promote vocational, technical and professional educational among girls, especially in new areas.
- Free midday meal.

District

Junjunhuu

Problems & Constraints

- poverty and economic backwardness
- Lack of girls schools in remote areas.
- Women teachers reluctant to go to interior areas as means of communication are very poor.
- Illiteracy among adults especially among women a barrier.

Suggestions

- Reach, every girl through a formal school/non-formal centre based on norms.
- Part time/full time teaching/instructors may be appointed.
- Women teachers with interest in sports, music, home science, sewing, weaving etc. may be appointed in greater numbers.
- Reservations of jobs for women in all departments, this will give impetus to girls education.
- Working girl children should be specially catered for.
- Local girls need to be trained as teachers on government expense to serve in the villages.
- Adult education for men and women should be taken up on an urgent basis.
- Women should be prepared to work under all conditions and men should consider sharing household work and child care responsibility.
- Government should take necessary steps to spread scientific knowledge and a rational outlook.

District

Problems and Constraints

- School timings not suitable for girls from agricultural families.
- Anudeshikas are poorly paid, needs
- Lack of relevance of Curriculum.

Suggestions

- Proper follow up and monitoring of all schemes.
- Flexibility of school timings & vacations, could reduce wastage and stagnation.
- Job opportunities for widows, divorcees and abandoned women, may lead to better motivation for women's education.
- Increase the wages of the Anudeshika.
- Home science based courses with economic potential may attract girls.

District

Problems and Constraints

- Shortage of girls schools in relation to number of girls in the age group; girls are sometime sent to boys schools but most often kept at home; due to lack of upper primary schools, girls drop out.
- Lack of accountability of, teachers and administrators for girls enrolment and retention.
- girls held back by the family for domestic work, poverty and economic compulsions and large family size (6-10 children)
- Child marriage, a major hurdle
- Lack of women teachers.
- there no girls primary school in Tehla village and no women teacher in the existing primary school - this acts as a deterrent
- lack of motivation among parents
- Low educational achievement of girls.
- low valuation of girl child-considered a temporary member
- Free education is not costfree-Rs.35-40 needed for books, stationary, dress, cleanliness; some unable to others not to spend this amount on girls inclined.

Suggestions

- Opening of girls schools in every village or posting of women teachers in co-ed.primary schools.
- Special effort to bring girls involved in domestic work.
- girls of families below poverty line to get Rs.100/- p.m. as stipend.
- need to develop a contact with each family to understand the problems of non-attending girls (to be provided in school time table) for teachers.
- accountability of teachers and administrators.
- scholarships, meals, books but above all achieving cent percent academic results through special inputs like remedial teaching for girls
- Motivating mothers especially, for FPP and girls education.
- Flexibility of school hours.
- Provision of support services - anganwadies, creches to relieve girls of tasks of sibling care.
- Skill training in handicrafts' knowledge of energy saving devices to reduce drud
- Awareness generation among parents and community on benefits of educating girls and evils of child marriage
- Use of experienced women and retired educated personnel
- Night schools- for literacy & skills.

District

Problems & Constraints

Suggestions

Sharatpur

- Largely rural population
- Girls either helping mothers in economic activities or domestic work and child care.
- Jats, Gujjars, Jatav and Meena communities predominate in rural areas only Jat girls are sent to schools; few Gujjar girls come and low participation among Meenas & Jatavs; Obscurantism a major hurdle.
- Co-education a major deterrent in rural areas.
- Lack of higher education facilities and girls schools.

- Scholarships for girls of all groups for I-VIII.
- Free mid day meal for girls and uniforms.
- Residential schools for girls at the Tehsil or C.D. block level.
- Media to be employed for generating awareness about the need for girls education.
- Elementary education to be handed over entirely to women by reserving all posts for women.
- Educated women and girls from location to be trained.
- Incentives to motivate educational workers. Awards, prizes to schools/Centres with 90-100% retention and high results.
- Taking school to the community.
- Local teachers.

Problems & Constraints

- Schools in rural areas not accessible due to poor means of communication; insecurity and deep jungle inhibits girls participation
- Low utility of girls education for families who need their help for work
- even at tehsil level, girls enrolment very poor, almost nil at village level.
- Lack of security for women teachers. The upper primary girls school at Bajana (Rajorkhera) had to be closed down as no woman teacher was willing to go there as the load to the village is kuccha and insecure. Likewise, proposed girls schools at Mothia Pur Pavani (Sarmathru) were converted into boys schools because women teachers had to contend with local bad elements for personal security and their belongings.

Suggestions

- local women to be trained as Teachers/ appointed
- Governmental residential facilities for women teachers.
- Sarpanch to take the lead as people listen to him.
- Schools to be made attractive for girls through introduction of sewing, knitting, embroidery and folk music.
- No fear of any sort should be changed
- Improve roads and means of transport

District

Jaipur

Problems and Constraints

- Densely populated
- Shortage of girls and schools in relation to actual requirements.
- New colonies at distance; Primary, upper primary and secondary schools for girls are not available; girls are not available; girls have to travel very far.
- Problem of transfers of women teachers, not willing to travel to rural parts; use influence to stay on in the city.
- Girls schools are dilapidated and dangerous, they have to be seated in the compound at times.
- Girls drop out as soon as detained in the class, situation of drop-out worst in rural areas.

Suggestions

- Increase number of institutions for girls at a distance of 1 km.
- Mid day meals for girls; amount of Rs.5/- for this purpose insufficient - should be increased.
- Hostel facilities for girls and women teachers, especially for rural areas to attract women teachers.
- Examinations/evaluation twice a year for Grade I to V so that, a child gets a second chance to clear the exam within the same year. This could lead to less wastage
- Need to give a fresh thought to the situation of women teachers in rural areas. Transfer policies need to be reviewed making 3-5 years tenure compulsory and every teacher made to serve in rural and urban areas both.

Problems and Constraints

- Drought, famine prone, subsistence agriculture, and livestock farming, low yield - extreme economic backwardness
- National free for 41 years now, women of Barmer not aware of this - have no share in family decision making
- Low male literacy a factor; figures quoted for male literacy do not appear to be correct on the ground-never more than 1 or 2 literate in each village.
- Drinking water to be fetched from 5-10 kms. distance - half the family members involved in bringing water.
- Child workers, start early between 6 -18 years old working in carpet weaving
- Death Rites a must, extremely expensive and beyond means - all marriages performed on the same day in the family - grown ups, children and infants.
- Schools not opened where girls are but where the MLA wants, Political influence in provision of basic services.
- Schools often at a distance of 10 kms.
- Adult Education and NFE - more a facade-wasteful expenditure so far.
- Five Panchayat Samitis out of eight below poverty lines
- Dispersed population groups -small hamlets
- Shortage of women teachers.

Suggestions

- at least one healthy meal to all children
- free uniforms, stationery, other types of fee charged.
- scholarships for extremely poverty stricken group
- attendance scholarship for 90% attendance & prizes to girls.
- census of 6-11 and 11-14 years girls in each village
- Canvassing with the parents.
- Committed women teachers to be appointed for this work
- Girls to be given some income generating skill alongwith academic education.
- Provide newspapers, radio, television, etc. in schools to improve general knowledge and awareness.
- Provide good NFE to all girls in scattered habitations/hamlets.
- Loans on preferential basis to families sending girls to schools.
- A TTI should be opened in the District to meet shortage of women teachers.
- Based on sound data, a time bound plan should be prepared.

Problems & Constraints

Jaisalmer

- General backwardness of the Desert Region and low infrastructure
- General low level of literacy and education in majority groups of Rajputs, Muslims and Scheduled Castes
- Extremely low status and confronting existence of women's purdah, restriction on movement outside home; female infanticide in rural areas (e.g. in the recent past several cases of female infants found dead on account of strangulation in villages like Bragam, Pithala, Myazala etc.)
- Acute shortage of educational facilities for girls.
- Unserved by any women's development programmes or specialised child services
- Lack of technical skills and training among women for economic self reliance - displacement of women with introduction of technology.
- Implementation of plans and programmes is weak - there is a shadow between words and action.

Suggestions

- Education to be made a powerful instrument for raising the status of women.
- Opening of girls schools/NFE centres in each village
- Organising women's consciousness raising groups
- Organising meetings and workshops of women educationalists and social workers in each village
- Giving priority to skill development for economic self reliance to women and girls and not 3 R's-
- Introduce DMCRA, WDP, ICDS and SIAD etc.
- Media campaigns to fight obscurantism.

District

Strohi

Problems and Constraints

- Education of girls considered wasteful
- Women involved in paid/unpaid family work for generations.
- Lack of social awareness due to obscurantism, obsolete traditions; education has touched urban area but rural are left high and dry.
- short term gains - due to poverty, girls involved in economic activity very early
- shortage of committed teachers
- Lack of leadership for organising Women's groups.
- extremely conservative outlook regarding women; purdah, superstition and lack of rational outlook
- Condition of SC/ST women who are in substantial numbers is worst; they are busy fighting poverty and hunger through traditional agriculture and other occupations.
- Low industrialization.

Suggestions

- Curriculum to be need bases; cater to education and training for traditional family skills and crafts.
- Educational planning should be done through community involvement and schools for girls to be located within 1 km.
- Women employed in traditional crafts/industries should be called to the school once or twice a month and given some tips and training.
- "Mahila Chetna Manch" set up two years age is doing good work. More Women's awareness Groups should be set up. Lead could be taken by the wives of some senior officials of any department. These groups should work for raising the status of women by giving them training in income generating skills.
- Mid day meal should be provided.
- Rewards will be the greatest motivating factor. For passing each grade, a prize of Rs.100/- should be awarded to every girl between classes I-V Rs.200/- in classes VI-VIII and Rs.500/- for passing the high school/secondary examination.
- Vocational Education should be given to girls in Classes IX & X to make them self reliant.
- Adult Education to be stepped up.

District

Problems and Constraints

Tonk

- Feudal and conservative society.
- girls restricted due to purdah.
- Child marriage, early burden of househole chores.
- Economically backward due to insufficient occupational job opportunity.
- Political interference perceived handing over of education to Zilla Parishad could have positive and negative consequences.
- Urban areas have large mohammedon population involved in carpet weaving more women in bidi industry.
- Despite purdah muslim girls are completing B.A./M.A. (wear burqua).

Suggestions

- Connect by rail leading to development and industrialization to provide job opportunity.
- To improve educational facility.
- To raise health and nutrition standard.
- Experimentation is on to have branch schools with one teacher upto grade II in distant communities Mohall. schools (traditional women religious teachers).

Problems and constraints

- Lack of residential facilities and hostels for girls
- Lack of women/teachers in remote areas
- No girls schools in rural area, e.g. Peepal Khet, Kushalgarh, Anandput, Sazzangarh.
- Political interference in location of schools.
- Lack of coordination between departments running anganwadi and the education department
- Girls from poor families of landless labourers do not come to school and are held back for work by the family
- Girls look after younger siblings in the absence of the mother.
- Women do not have the same opportunities for skill training and technical education as men.

Suggestions

- Panchayat Samiti to be made responsible for girl education
- In low education/enrolment pockets, advance planning for teachers preparation
- Provisions of hostels, mid day meals, uniforms, stipends, medical facilities especially for tribal girls - taking into account Swarna, Aza and Azza communities.
- Opening of schools where girls are available and not for other considerations.
- Better coordination between education and social welfare can improve girls enrolment and attendance
- Vocational and skill training for girls and women fix quotas for trainees
- Supplementary Nutrition of ICDS to be coordinated properly to reach girls.
- Open Shishu Krera Centres alongwith schools and increase Anudeshika's salary.

District

Chittaur

Problems and Constraints

- Extreme poverty especially in rural areas; physical survival a major question - FOOD a major question.
- Girls involved in economic activities.
- Lack of schools especially girls schools.
- Lack of women teachers and Anudeshikas - a deterrent.
- Three board & lodging provided to girls of disadvantaged groups but not to girls of other poverty stricken groups.
- Girls above 19 years not given admission.

Suggestions

- Opening of girls schools in such areas as are unserved on a priority basis.
- Distribution of free meals, scholarships, books, uniforms.
- Open non-formal education centres where schools are not available.
- Plan to provide women teachers and Anudeshikas on an urgent basis.
- Scholarships for working girls to meet partially the opportunity cost.
- Residential schools for girls from poverty stricken groups.
- No age bar for entry for girls and women teachers.
- Scholarships should be awarded to girls actually from the village and not to daughters of urban origin.
- Identification of girls from indigent groups would have to be done carefully for giving support.
- It may be more useful to invest in training and upgrading traditional trades and crafts in development plans.
- Government hostels for working women should be opened in villages for all women development workers including teachers.
- Age relaxation for girls above 19 if the headmistress is convinced that the girl is actually desirous to come to school.

District

Bangarpur

PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

- extremely backward tribal dominated areas, parents unable to afford sending children to school.
- Number of schools for girls very low; rural areas underserved - close to 50,000 girls not enrolled.
- economic position of women deplorable, poverty, hunger, malnutrition affect them.
- lack of occupational training for girls and women.
- parental apathy to girls education consider expenditure on her wasteful as she is to become a member of another family, finally.
- Child marriage rampant - innocent children are married en masse on Akshaya Teej.
- Patidara (Palels) do not educate girls and use them for reaching food to the fields, looking after younger brothers and sisters and for animal care etc. Girls assist in economic activities.
- Residential facilities are being provided to ST children but no provision exists for girls below poverty line.
- New schemes are introduced at huge costs without removing the shortcomings of the previous plans and programmes.

Suggestions

- Tribal development plans and expenditure to be woman oriented.
- Girls schools in equal proportion to boy schools.
- Schools according to Child Census (girls 50% of new schools for girls with six teachers for primary and 9 per middle school.
- Awareness generation among people. The elected representatives to play this role and promote compulsory education of girls
- Free noon meal for girls; to be prepared with their help and even mothers and women of the village.
- setting up of small scale industries for women and girls; and training facilities at state expense.
- Assurance of government employment on completion of education for girls.
- The evil of child marriage has to be eradicated at any cost, only then the educational and health status of the girl child can be assured.
- Residential (existing and proposed) schools should be open to all girls desirous of receiving education. These have to be increased substantially.
- Stipend for girls Rs.50/= for Grade I-V, Rs.100/= for classes VI-VIII and Rs.200/= for classes IX-XII and above.

District

Problems and Constraints

Suggestions

- | | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| <p>Udaipur</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- fair amount of progress enrolments and facilities.- child marriage still prevalent in rural areas especially.- girls held back for family work.- availability of WDP & ICDS etc.- Women involved in paid and unpaid work but family decision making is an all male prerogative.- child marriage.- sexual harassment.- lack of security in remote places.- Insufficient educational facility at all the three levels - primary, middle and secondary.- Schools are unattractive so do not attract sufficient children. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Removal of sexist bias introduction of positive values for equality of education- Removal of female illiteracy.- To give impetus to new programmes for the upliftment of women.- to give better facilities to women.- To encourage women to participate in non-traditional occupations. |
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